

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Doctor...
The truth about typhoid. An FRS asks: is the media making too much ado?

... in the House
Anthony Quinton on The House of Commons, 1660-1690, in the Books Page

Fly...
The airline that lost 16 Boeing 707s and still flies on. A Special Report on Arab Aviation

... over
Full reports on the Natwest cricket quarter finals

A drop of...
The first of a series on the 1983 vintage wines

... the hard stuff
Peter Evans on a report that will say whether Scots are less violent than the English

Mother...
The Times Profile: Mother Teresa, the women who is a god in Calcutta

... in law
The unions and Tebbit's laws. Paul Routledge talks to Len Murray

Banks act to curb dollar's rise

The American, German and Japanese central banks have intervened in foreign exchange markets on a coordinated basis to curb the dollar's rise. The action, the first after the policy was agreed at the Williamsburg summit in May, brought a sharp reverse for the dollar yesterday. Page 13

Bekaa flare-up

Heavy fighting involving Syrian and Libyan troops and feuding Palestinians erupted in Baalbek in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley

Middle East news, page 5

Costly blast

The explosion on the Forties Delta oil platform has caused millions of pounds' worth of damage, a BP spokesman said. But little effect is expected on North Sea oil flow

Page 3



Air fare cuts

Pan American World Airways said it planned to cut fares between London and US cities for two months this autumn but the Civil Aviation authority has not given approval.

Typhoid toll 22

The number of Britons who now have typhoid after visiting the Greek island of Kos is 22 but few holidaymakers are changing bookings

Page 2

FINANCIAL TIMES

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, will today make a personal return-to-work plea to the executive of National Graphical Association over the dispute at the Financial Times

Back page

London summit

The first Anglo-Irish summit for two years is to go ahead in London early in November, government sources have confirmed in Dublin.

Leader, page 9

Letters: On science spending, from Professor S J Pirt, and Professor P D'Anvers, FRS; power prices, from Mr D G Jeffries; contraception, from Mr M L Barrett, and others

Leading articles: Cardinal O'Fiaich, Yugoslavia

Features, pages 6, 7, 8

Life in a Sri Lankan refugee camp, the ghosts haunting Mondale, Nicaragua, the other side of the story, Spectrum: the country house reborn

Wednesday page: why women should read the small print on pensions

Obituary, page 10

Mrs Ernestine Carter, Mr Peter Arne

Home News 2-4 Law Report 10
Overseas 4.5 Property 21
Arts 10.15 Science 10
Business 12-16 TV & Radio 23
Court 10 Universities 10
Crossword 24 Weather 24
Diary 8 Wkly 10

Higher interest rate could damage recovery, says CBI

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

British manufacturing industry's gradual but uneven consumer-led recovery is continuing, the Confederation of British Industry said yesterday. At the same time, employers said that the climb out of recession would be painful and could be reversed by a rise in interest rates.

The results of the CBI's latest quarterly trends survey, covering more than half of manufacturing employment and exports, indicate that demand and output are still rising and that most companies expect the trend to continue into the autumn.

There is a sting in the tail, however. Exports are showing worrying signs of faltering, and growing numbers of manufacturers are concerned about the impact on their businesses of growing international protectionism. The survey shows that 22 per cent of exporters now face quota and import licence restrictions. The highest proportion for more than 10 years, and it suggests that "the progress towards increasing liberalization of trade in the 1970s may be checked or even reversed".

Sir James Clemmison, deputy president of the CBI and chairman of the economic situation committee, said that industry had climbed another rung of the ladder of recovery. But the improvement was slow and patchy and had not spread to all sectors of manufacturing.

The speed of recovery was slow by past standards and "for this reason any rise in interest rates would be harmful".

The CBI's all-important measure of business confidence shows that 29 per cent of the 1,646 companies surveyed are more optimistic than they were four months ago, 66 per cent report no change and 5 per cent are less optimistic. The significant improvement in optimism in the last two CBI quarterly surveys is the largest since mid-1976.

Capacity utilization, although still low, has risen to its highest level since 1980 and, the CBI said more companies refer to shortages of skilled labour and of plant capacity.

Shortage of capacity remains in some consumer product industries, and Sir James said that imports were being sucked in because of the inability of

Coe says illness may end career

By David Miller

Sebastian Coe, middle distance record-breaker extraordinary, is to be admitted to hospital in Leicester today in an attempt to resolve the crisis which has brought his career to an abrupt, traumatic halt and answer the medical question, is he running badly because he is ill, or is he ill simply because he runs?

Only when he has been given a satisfactory answer will he be able to decide whether he will again subject his body to the endlessly rigorous demands of a world class athlete's training and whether he will continue in the sport he has dominated for the past four years through to next year's Olympic Games.

Only then will we know if we are ever to see him one of the most graceful runners of all time, in action again.

Endocrinology as yet has no certain knowledge of the effect upon the human glandular system of the enormous stresses, muscular and chemical, created by the training schedules over many years of a runner such as Coe or Steve Ovett. In the past athletes such as David Bedford, John Walker and Alberto Juantorena have suffered muscle breakdowns, while many runners sustain stress fractures.

Yesterday, bracing himself against the collapse of his ambition to win a major 800 metres championship, and the disintegration of two years' dedicated work since his record-breaking sprees of 1981, Coe told me:

"I am only a year away, optimistically, from another Olympic final. I have to get to the bottom of this if I am ever to run seriously again."

"It seems that something is working through my system related to stress. I need the doctors to tell me why."

"If they can then hopefully my future is OK. But if not, there is no way I am again going to leave the country next January for three months, give six solid months of my life to running free of every other consideration, and then find myself in the wrong end of the life cycle of a virus on some particular day in Los Angeles just when I need to be at a peak."

"I have got to know before I commit myself again that I can get through a whole season intact."

The only thing certain as Coe enters hospital for a biopsy of his lymph glands is that he is unwell, and that this explains the dramatic loss of form in four recent defeats. Cause and effect remain to be diagnosed, while he endures the infinitely depressing physical and emotional withdrawal from next week's inaugural world championships, in Helsinki. His only consolation is that the critics who were less than subtly suggesting he had forgotten how to win now have a more rational explanation.

On the question of whether mortgage rates are likely to rise, he said: "When we fix our rates we try to agree a rate structure that will last for some time."

This display of confidence follows predictions earlier this week from both Lloyds Bank and de Zoete and Bevan, a stockbrokers, that the building societies would be forced to raise their rates again soon.

"The interest rate is to date insufficient to expand mortgage lending and so reduce mortgage queues" the stockbrokers' report said.

Fears of loan rate rise recede

Building societies' income doubles

By Lorna Bourke

Money is flooding back into building societies, raising hopes that the mortgage queues may shorten, and dispelling fears of another increase in home loan rates.

Building societies raised their investment and home loan rates at the beginning of July and this move is now beginning to produce results. Preliminary figures for July put cash coming in at nearly £600m almost double the June figure and the highest since November last year.

Demand for home loans continues to run at record levels, but some building societies believe it is now levelling off. "Demand for mortgages is still very high but I don't think the queues are any longer than over the past few months" Mr Calum Macaskill, deputy chief general manager of the Halifax said.

"We are lending at the rate of £300m a month, but I would have thought that there was no immediate prospect of the mortgage rate going up again."

The societies need to attract at least £700m a month to maintain lending at current levels. They reached this target in July by topping up receipts from personal savers with £250m from the wholesale money markets.

A spokesman for Woolwich Equitable said: "Demand seems insatiable but we don't anticipate any rise in interest rates."

Mr Ted Germaine of Leeds Permanent believes the situation is improving.

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HOME LOAN QUEUES

	May	August
Halifax		
Abbey National	6 to 12 weeks	9 to 12 weeks
Nationwide	14 to 16 weeks	8 to 12 weeks
Leeds Permanent	9 to 15 weeks	4 to 35 weeks
Woolwich Equitable	12 to 16 weeks	6 to 8 weeks
wide variation - average 10 to 12 weeks		

Continued on back page, col 7

Dinosaur found on cliffside in Isle of Wight

By Simon Berlyn and Nicholas Timmins

The skull of a young dinosaur which may provide crucial clues to the evolution of other dinosaurs has been found by an amateur fossil hunter in the Isle of Wight.

The find was described yesterday as "extremely rare" and "invaluable" by Dr David Norman, a lecturer in vertebrate zoology at the University of Oxford who has been studying the skull for a year.

The almost complete skull of the fossilized Iguanodon, a plant-eating dinosaur which in adult form would have stood between 8ft and 9ft tall and measured more than 20ft long, has already provided important information of the novel way it chewed and processed its food.

Studies at the University Museum in Oxford on the structures of its brain, blood vessels and nerves should provide details of its senses of smell, sight and hearing, and far more knowledge about the way the Iguanodon, one of the most successful dinosaurs, lived.

"The find is tremendous," Dr Norman said yesterday. "It is a good associated skull with all the bits and pieces inside so you can work out the relationship between the bones and do anatomical reconstruction to

find out about the way it chewed and processed its food."

"It may be very important in terms of the evolution of this type of dinosaur. They radiated spectacularly in the Upper Cretaceous, the period after this particular dinosaur lived some

120 million years ago, producing many different species and genera. One explanation could well be because of the very sophisticated arrangements it had for chewing up plant food."

Dr Norman said that it was extremely rare to find a skull

suitable for such research. There were many other Iguanodon skulls, he said, including the vast collection of 40 Iguanodon from the larger species found in Belgium in the last century. But they could not be used in the same way.

Continued on back page, col 2



Fading star: Sebastian Coe, beaten into fourth place at Gateshead. Was this his last race?

Colombo arrests leftist leaders

From Michael Hamlyn Colombo

Three leading officials of the Sri Lankan Communist Party have been arrested following the proscription of the Moscow-oriented party. They are among 19 politicians who have been placed in military detention as being dangerous to the country's security.

Another 12 politicians are being sought. They include two leaders of the Janata Vimukti Peramuna (People's Liberation Front) which was the force behind the 1971 insurrection against Mrs Bandaranaike's Government, and Mr Vasudeva Nanayakkara, head of the splinter group Trotskyite Nawa Samasamaj Party (the New Equal Society Party). All three parties were banned at the weekend.

Another sign that the Government is getting tougher was the expulsion of an

Protest strike in Indian Tamil state

A 14-hour general strike in protest at the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka crippled the predominantly Tamil state of Tamil Nadu in southern India. Businesses, schools, Government offices and transport were hit. In Madras, the state capital, demonstrators burnt effigies of President Junius Jayewardene. Page 5

American journalist, Mr Stewart Slavin, whose trademark is a bright red St Louis Cardinals' baseball cap, was called to the Ministry of State yesterday morning and then escorted to his hotel by immigration officials. He was taken to Colombo airport to await deportation last night to Bombay.

The death toll in the weekly disturbances has officially risen to at least 213. A further six civilian deaths at the hands of "civilians" at the weekend brought that toll to 215.

Thirteen soldiers died in last Sunday's ambush in Jaffna, and 15 looters were said to have been shot by troops last Friday.

Mr Ronnie de Mel, Finance Minister, announced last night that a Ministry of Rehabilitation would be set up to supervise the reconstruction of the country under the President. He said the disturbances had set back the economy by three to five years.

Refugees' story, page 8

Doctor optimistic on Thatcher eye

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's eye trouble was said by her doctor yesterday to be showing clear signs of improvement.

A decision on whether an operation is needed on the damaged retina of her right eye will be taken today when Mrs Thatcher is examined by a specialist.

Lord Whitelaw, the Prime Minister's unofficial deputy, was called to the Ministry of State as soon as possible so as to prevent fluid seeping into the space behind the retina (our Medical Correspondent writes).

Sealing, analogous to spot welding, is carried out with laser beams which generate no heat until they reach the pigmented coroid layer where the pigment absorbs enough light to cause local burning and a seal.

He said none of the things the Prime Minister had been asked to look out for, like increased

Geneva 'Start' talks stop with a warning

Geneva (Reuters) - President Reagan is mistaken to think that the MX missile will be a negotiating lever at the strategic arms reduction talks (

Judge tells why he believes IRA informer in 117-day trial

Mr Justice Basil Kelly, a former Ulster Attorney General, began his judgment yesterday in Britain's biggest terrorist trial.

The trial at Belfast Crown Court, which began almost nine months ago, involves 38 Belfast people facing between them a total of 182 terrorist charges on the word of Christopher Black, aged 28, an IRA informer.

Yesterday, Mr Justice Kelly said he accepted Black's evidence in the case of 21 of the accused who had been charged with membership of the Provisional IRA.

Among the 21 were Paul O'Neil, aged 28, an IRA "brigade operations officer" of Shaws Road Cottages, Anderston; Tobias McMahon, aged 27, a "brigade explosives officer" of Canopre Street, Lower Falls; and Patrick Fenell, aged 38, a recruiting officer, of Cranbrook Gardens, Ardoyne.

Before announcing the con-

victions Mr Justice Kelly gave his reasons for relying on Black, who gave evidence against 33 of the 38 defendants, in a trial which began on December 6 last year.

He said that after watching Black, who appeared in court for 15 of the 117 days of the hearing, "my conclusion was that, in his accounts of the incidents and the participants, he was one of the best witnesses I have ever heard.

"By that I mean, one of the most convincing witnesses I have heard in my experiences of criminal trials. I am satisfied that any other tribunal of fact, having heard him would have reached the same conclusion."

Earlier in his judgment, the judge said he had to warn himself of the great dangers of relying on the word of an alleged accomplice.

Black, he said, "was up to his neck in terrorist activity", and "the violence and atrocities of the IRA did not deter him.

"Clearly he was a dangerous and ruthless terrorist, and had he not been caught by the police in 1975, and again in November 1981, the probabilities are that by now his crimes would have multiplied."

The informer now in hiding, has been granted immunity. Many of the accusations against him are the same as those against the men facing trial.

They include murder, attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, firearms offences, kidnappings, hijackings and bombings.

Today Mr Justice Kelly will continue to deliver his judgment in the other cases before him.

Eisteddfod protesters condemned

From Tim Jones
Llangefni

Welsh language extremists were condemned by Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, yesterday as being counter-productive.

Mr Edwards had been harassed by 30 of them during a walkabout on the National Eisteddfod field at Llangefni, Gwynedd.

The demonstrators tried to place stickers on him calling for the automatic right to Welsh language education and to give him a book outlining their case for increased legal status for Welsh.

Mr Edwards said: "The only thing these divisive demonstrators achieve is to create animosity among a large number of people who care about the language and culture."

The Government had produced £19m in the past four years to aid the language and he would be influenced in allocating more money by the people who worked to make the festival a success.

The society's members said they would resume their campaign of smashing and defacing English-only road signs in Wales.

Miss Angharad Tomos, the chairman, said the failure to make all signs bilingual left the society with no alternative.

One of the loneliest men in yesterday's Eisteddfod crowd of 20,000 was Mr Frederick Green, aged 70, the sole exile to make the journey from Patagonia, Argentina.

Inside the pavilion, Miss Eluned Phillips, of Cenarth, Dyfed, became the first woman to win the poetry crown twice. She is already only the second woman to take the crown.

Marbles claim supported

By Christopher Warman
Arts Correspondent

The International Council of Museums yesterday passed a resolution supporting the claim by the Greek Government for the return of the Elgin Marbles, which are in the British Museum.

At its conference at the Barbican Centre in London, the council called for the return of cultural property to its countries of origin.

Although no specific names or examples were mentioned in the general resolution, Dr Yannis Tzaferis, director of The Department of Antiquities at the Ministry of Culture in Athens, described the decision as "a moral victory for us".

He admitted that the resolution was unlikely to help to persuade the trustees of the British Museum or the British Government to hand over the marbles.

That view was echoed by Dr David Wilson, director of the British Museum, a delegate at the conference, who commented: "This resolution was nothing new and I do not believe it will have influence on either the trustees of the British Museum or the Government".

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Channel tunnel shows new signs of life

By Michael Bally
Transport Editor

The idea of a Channel Tunnel is expected to receive fresh impetus this year from renewed interest by the British Government and new moves in France.

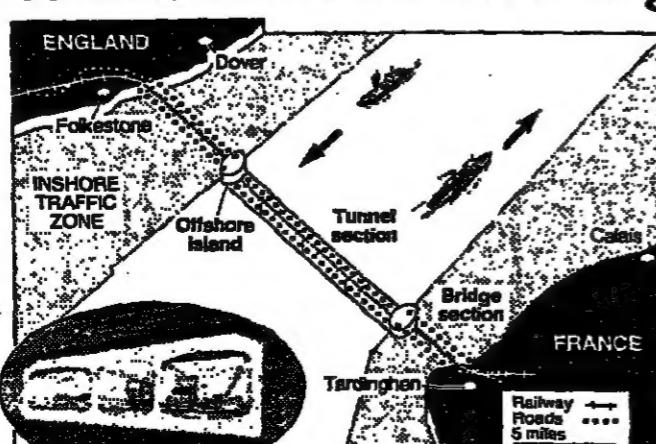
Two of France's biggest construction groups are to join Britain's Eurotunnel group whose plan for a road and rail bridge and tunnel is now seen as a front runner after early doubts about its cost - £3,800m at 1980 prices compared with about £1,000m for a single rail tunnel.

It would use artificial islands linked to land by low bridges and to each other by a tunnel under the main shipping lanes. Most of the structure would be prefabricated in shipyards, providing 50,000 jobs for five years in depressed areas.

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of British Steel and chairman of the National Coal Board, thought up the scheme from his American experience and is chairman of Eurotunnel.

He declined yesterday to name the French groups before they had identified themselves in France. But he said that coming on top of a new willingness by the European Community to back the project, their arrival would help to breathe new life into it.

In Britain the project has subsided for the past year after a



The Eurotunnel scheme. Inset: The railway flanked by road lanes in the tunnel section.

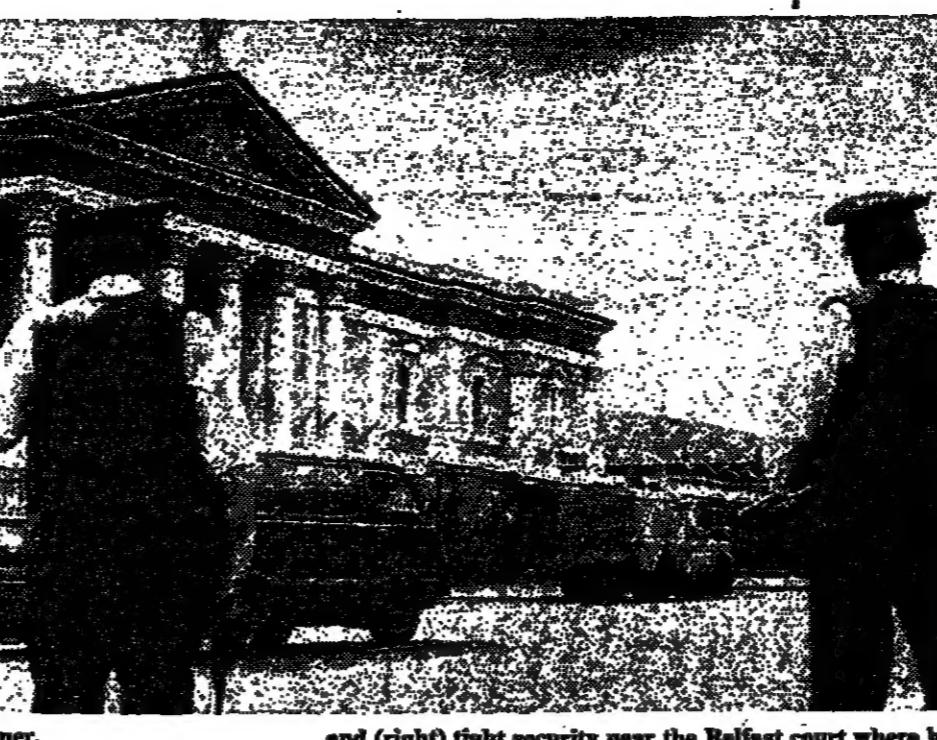
flurry of activity during the previous three.

It last came before the height of the Falklands war - on the day news was received of the sinking of the *Sheffield*. In such circumstances, the Channel Tunnel sank without trace.

Now Mr Tom King, the new Secretary of State for Transport, is awaiting a report commissioned from five clearing banks - Midland and National Westminster together with three



Christopher Black, the IRA informer,



and (right) tight security near the Belfast court where his evidence has been heard.

Glue-sniff charges challenged

Two brothers accused of endangering children's lives by selling them glue-sniffing kits yesterday challenged the charges in a test case in the High Court in Edinburgh.

Khalid Raja, aged 23, and Ahmed Raja, aged 28, of Bolton Drive, Glasgow, who run a shop in Salt Market, Glasgow, are accused of culpable and reckless conduct.

It is alleged that, over two years, they supplied at least 18 children aged between 8 and 15 with solvents, particularly glue, and containers such as crisp packets or plastic bags for inhalation.

It is further alleged that they knew the children intended to inhale the solvents and that they therefore caused or procured inhalation by the children. They are also charged with receiving stolen goods from nine of the children in exchange for solvents.

They are due to stand trial in the High Court in Glasgow on September 19, but today's preliminary hearing was to decide whether the trial will go ahead.

Lord McCluskey, QC, for

Khalid Raja, said the main

charge disclosed no crime

known to the law of Scotland. A solvent was not an illegal or controlled substance, he said.

But Lord Mackay, the Lord Advocate, said: "The point in this case is that the Crown are undertaking to prove the supply was for the purpose of inhalation solvents which causes danger to health and life. That is a crime known to the law for Scotland."

It is a relevant factor that these were children and not adults of mature years who would be expected to form a judgment of their own".

He admitted that the resolution was unlikely to help to persuade the trustees of the British Museum or the British Government to hand over the marbles.

That view was echoed by Dr David Wilson, director of the British Museum, a delegate at the conference, who commented: "This resolution was nothing new and I do not believe it will have influence on either the trustees of the British Museum or the Government".

The hearing, before the trial

judge Lord Avonside, was adjourned until today.

Mr Clark said the police

still thought there was a good

possibility that one killer was

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The two shopkeepers knew

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It was not a criminal offence

to possess a solvent, including

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Nell Gwynne wins her claim for equal pay with male court jesters

Nell Gwynne, alias Miss Gaynor Miles, yesterday won her claim at an industrial tribunal that she had been unfairly treated by a restaurant that paid her less than it paid two male court jesters in an historical entertainment.

The tribunal in London ruled that even though the jobs were different, they were of equal value. It upheld her claim under the 1970 Equal Pay Act and told the two parties to settle compensation - thought to be about £1,500 - between themselves.

Last night the Equal Opportunities Commission welcomed the decision as an important one, especially for its ruling on "equal value", which would encourage women in other fields to seek equal pay even though their jobs were different from male colleagues.

Miss Miles, aged 28, of Shepherd's Hill, Highgate, north London, played the part of Charles II's mistress for two years at the Beefeater by the Tower restaurant until January 1982, receiving between £13 and £40 a week less than a tester.

After the two-day hearing the

actress said that she was "delighted" with the outcome. "I am very, very pleased. I hope it may show other women that it can be done."

She said that her campaign for equal pay, involving an 18-month legal battle prior to yesterday's judgment, had been very taxing.

Mr David Pannick, her solicitor, told the tribunal that the basic entertainment functions of Miss Miles as a lady of the court and the male jesters were broadly the same.

"We are not dealing with a performance of *Hamlet* here. We are dealing with a company that is providing general entertainment to its audience. Each part is as physically and mentally taxing as any other," he said.

For the employers, Shakespeare Tavern, Playhouse (London), Mr Allen Dyer said there were "material differences" between the work of the jesters and the ladies of the court, which were reflected in pay levels.

Legally, the case does not yet create a precedent which other women inside and outside the entertainment world can follow: the commission said.

Security watch on a new pen

By Richard Evans

A security operation which would not disgrace the combined talents of James Bond, MI5 and the KGB is being mounted in a small factory outside Paris, all for the sake of a fountain pen.

With just a month to go before the pen's world-wide launch, the Parker Pen company is taking every conceivable precaution against what it describes as the risk of industrial espionage.

A 24-hour guard has been mounted on a "permanently locked" section of the factory at Meru, north of Paris, which is producing the new model.

Employees at the plant have had to sign a document pledging not to reveal the details of their work. Telephone calls concerning the pen between the firm's European headquarters in Newhaven, Sussex and the French factory have been banned, and all letters and documents referring to the product are despatched in specially sealed envelopes.

"All staff are forbidden to enter the area where the pen is being prepared," M. Pierre Laffy, general manager of Parker France, said yesterday.

"Only three people, myself included, are authorized to

enter. Only two people are working on the most secret processes, and they are solemnly pledged to keep their task a secret."

The new pen's imminent arrival comes shortly after Parker declared its first losses since being founded in 1932.

The firm is hoping that its new invention will, together with a £20m investment and modernization programme, point the way to a more profitable future.

And the society, one thing is certain, the new pen will not be cheap. "The price is likely to run into four figures," a spokesman said last night.

Army inquiry opened on hang glider death

An inquiry began yesterday into the death of a senior army hang gliding expert killed in a hang gliding accident at Hay Bluff, Powys, mid Wales.

Captain James Taggart, aged 41, (picture above and right), who was awarded the MBE in January for his services to the sport, plunged 300ft to his death shortly after taking off on a test flight on Monday evening. He was commanding officer of the Army's hang gliding centre at Seabybridge, part of the adventure training school there.

Captain Taggart, a father of three, from Limford, Bordon, Hampshire, was training five other students at the time of the accident. An inquest is also to be held.

Capt Taggart pioneered the sport in the Army and convinced the Ministry of Defence to officially recognize it by opening the school.

Hay-fever bureau to back earlier exams

By David Nicholson-Lord

The board of the National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau is expected to propose that school and university examinations should be held a month earlier to avoid the worst of the hay-fever season, which has been particularly bad this year.

The first season of national pollen forecasts ends on August 12, when counts should be low or non-existent in all but the most extreme areas of Northern Scotland.

The bureau said yesterday that there had been many pollen counts of more than 2,000 and levels had been up to three times worse than last year.

It said that after a poor start, the accuracy of forecasts had achieved 80 per cent and it described the service, the first national system of pollen forecasts in the world, as an outstanding success.

The first forecasts, from June 1, were hampered by the abnormally cold and wet weather in April and May followed by temperatures into the 90s in late June and July.

Homosexual theory in murder of TV actor

By Our Crime Reporter

The killer of Mr Peter Arne (right), the television and film actor, was being hunted by police yesterday. Mr Arne, aged 63, died at his London flat in what detectives believe was a murder with homosexual overtones.

The body of Mr Arne, who was familiar to television viewers for his roles in series such as *Secret Army* and *Triangle*, was discovered by police on Monday evening. He had been so severely battered around the head that initial identification was impossible.

Police were called to his flat on the ground floor of a small block in Hans Place, Knightsbridge, after a Filipino maid discovered bloodstains and a piece of bloodied wood in the communal hall. Mr Arne was found in the hall of his flat. He was seen leaving his

Cerne giant gets some new lines

Volunteers from the British Trust for Conservation are taking about four tons of chalk to Dorset to improve the outline of the Cerne Giant, the 180ft full-frontal male figure cut into a hill above Cerne Abbas.

Miss Ciri Lloyd-Jones, the volunteers' leader, said: "We are only doing the arms, the horizontal lines.

From the road some of the lines cannot be seen. We are trying to make him look a bit more obvious."

The giant's folklore includes the belief that women who sit on one part of his anatomy will conceive.

The restoration, which began yesterday, is being sponsored by Heineken, the lager company.

Bail refused for Nilsen

Dennis Andrew Nilsen, aged 37, who is accused of five murders, was refused bail at the High Court yesterday. Nilsen, a former policeman and civil servant of Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, north London, represented himself in an application before Judge David Tudor Price, the Common Sergeant. The hearing was transferred from the Central Criminal Court, which is in recess.

Forged letter charge

The husband of Soraya Khashoggi, wealthy former wife of Mr Adnan Khashoggi, the Arab businessman, was charged yesterday at Marlborough Street Court with misusing her Swiss bank account.

Arthur Rupley, aged 22, of Queen's Gate, South Kensington, was charged also with forging a letter of authority from his estranged wife to Harrods store in London and was further remanded on bail.

Baby recovering

A newborn baby found in a bus station lavatory in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, on Monday is making good progress in hospital. A police spokesman said: "We are very anxious about the mother. She may need medical attention."

Burns victim

Mr Tom Cotterill, aged 57, a redundant pottery worker, was critically ill with burns yesterday after a gas explosion wrecked his semi-detached council house in Stoke-on-Trent.

Cocaine charge

Katie Gielgud, the actress, was sent on unconditional bail from Horseshoe Road Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday, for trial accused of having cocaine and supplying it to a newspaper reporter.

Hover trial

A new type of Vosper hovercraft, which uses water rather than air propellers, has been chartered by Sealink for a three-month trial on the run from Portsmouth to Ryde.

Asbestos risks report suppressed

Professor Donald Acheson, who becomes chief medical officer at the Dept of Health and Social Security in October, has accused the Government of covering up a report on asbestos dangers. He and a colleague, Dr Martin Gardner, claim that ministers suppressed findings for political reasons.

In a report, the doctors call for a ban on the importing of blue and brown asbestos because it could cause cancer. The doctors, who work at Southampton University, have also called for tighter controls on white asbestos.

Dr Gardner said the Government had suppressed the findings because they could lead to new legislation. The Health and Safety executive denied that there had been a cover-up.

French 'first language in 98% of schools'

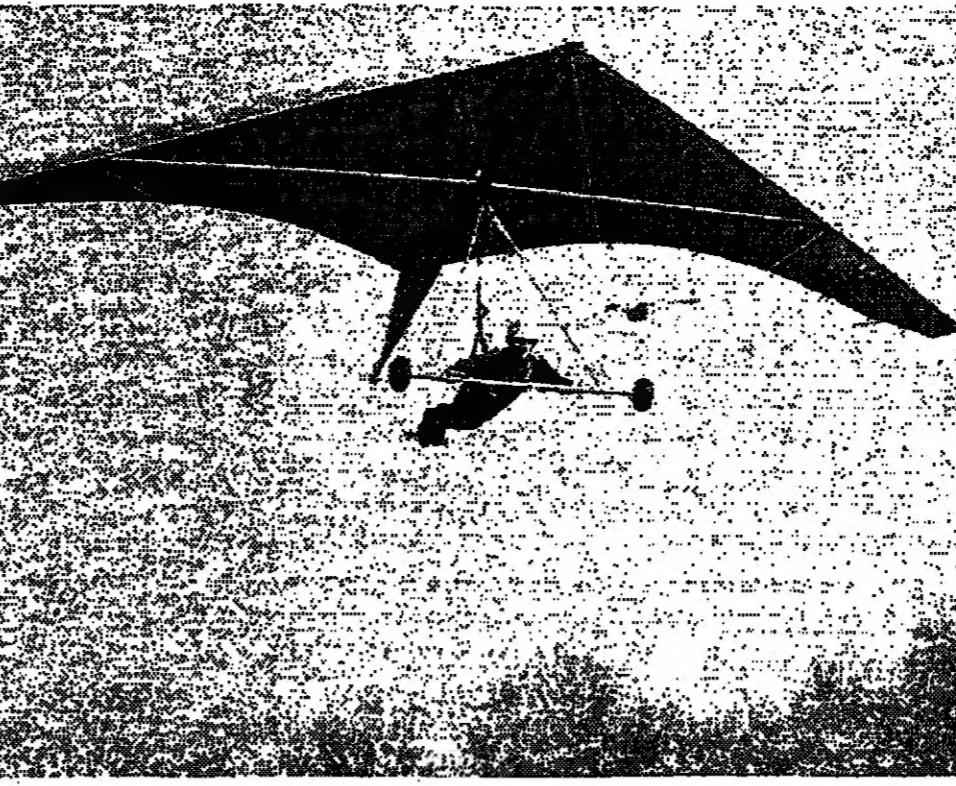
By Our Education Correspondent

About 98 per cent of schools in England, Wales and Northern Ireland teach French as the main foreign language, the Department of Education and Science said in a report published yesterday.

The survey, carried out last autumn by the Assessment of Performance Unit on 1,049 schools, shows that it is rare for schools to teach German to children aged 13 as the main foreign language and even more unusual for Spanish to be taught.

APU Occasional Paper No 2, Foreign Language Provision, Survey of Schools Autumn 1982 (Free from publications despatch centre, DES, Honey Lane, Stamford, Lincolnshire, HA7 1AZ, or from room 4/7a at DES).

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Wave of price rises expected as North pays more for beer

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A wave of draught beer price rises, adding an average 2p to a pint of bitter, was signalled yesterday as increases were announced in the North-West of England, the West Midlands and Scotland. Draught lager is mostly up by 3p.

The move comes as beer sales have reached their best level for years during the heatwave. Sales have risen by up to 15 per cent in the North and 20 per cent in the South.

Lager sales nationally have climbed by at least a third during the heatwave.

But brewers yesterday discounted suggestions that they are cashing in on increased demand. It still seems likely that the past months sales surge will merely cancel out the effects of the wet spring when beer production slumped, the Brewers' Society said.

By the end of the year beer production is likely to be still at last year's declined levels, the society added.

The North-West price rises

North Sea blast will have little effect on oil flow

By David Young Energy Correspondent

The explosion and fire on the North Sea oil platform which injured 12 men, will have only a slight effect on production from the Forties field. After the blast the men were flown to hospital and 71 other rig workers were evacuated.

All the injured men are in "stable" condition although seven are being kept in a sterile area. All have burns to their hands, faces and backs.

The fire followed the

explosion, when drilling work on a new well hit an unexpected pocket of gas a quarter of the way down to the final depth at 2,000 metres.

Blow-out preventers can only be fitted to drilling equipment when the drill is close to its final

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF INDEX-LINKED CERTIFICATES AND S.A.Y.E.

NEW SUPPLEMENT

2.4%

FOR 1983-1984

A new supplement of 2.4% p.a. on top of index linking has been announced for index-linked National Savings held in 1983-84. This is in addition to the 2.4% supplement for 1982-83 and follows the same pattern.

National Savings Certificates

The new supplement will be earned if Index-linked Certificates are held for the whole year until 1 November 1984. It will be calculated on the index-linked value at 31 October 1983. This value includes the current supplement accruing on 1 November 1983.

Index-linked SAYE

The 2.4% supplement payable for 1983-84 can be earned on similar terms to the supplement accruing on 1 December 1983 for the year 1982-83. Holders will be sent details individually.



No supplements are earned if you cash in early.

Stone ends his mission to Central America with peace hopes raised

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Mr Richard Stone, the special United States envoy to Central America, returned to Washington early yesterday having finally made contact with leading El Salvador guerrillas and the Soviet-supported Sandinista Government in Nicaragua.

His mission, which has been beset by frustrations, suddenly appeared to bear results in its final few days and there is a distinct feeling that an agreement for regional negotiations — not involving the United States — could be in the making.

Mr Stone spent three hours on Nicaraguan soil before boarding his jet for a direct flight to Washington, thus ending his third trip to the region, during which he shuttled from nation to nation in a manner reminiscent of the old style of Dr Henry Kissinger.

Dr Kissinger, who heads a presidential commission studying long-term solutions in Central America, will be given a direct account of events by Mr Stone, as will President Reagan and Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State.

Señor Rubén Zamora, a director of the Democratic Revolutionary Front in El Salvador — political wing of five guerrilla groups opposing the US-backed Government — said in an interview broadcast in the United States that as a result of meeting Mr Stone in Colombia on Sunday, "the chances for a political solution are much better."

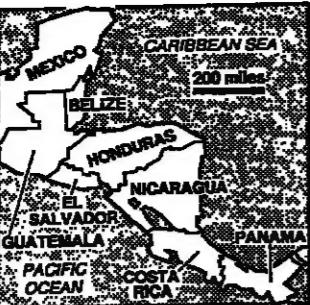
He added: "We have agreed to have a full meeting between the representatives of the US Government and the representatives of our side. The full meeting is going to be with an open agenda."

Although Mr Stone has made some headway in his efforts to get regional negotiations under way, US Administration officials say there is still a long way to go. Apart from Mr Stone's efforts, considerable attention is also being paid within the Administration to the efforts of the Contadora group — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

The US had previously looked more towards the Organization of American States as a forum for peace negotiations, doubtless in the expectation that it might be more sympathetic to US policies.

The attention being paid to the Contadora nations, coupled with assertions that the US wants merely to facilitate peace talks but not participate, emphasizes the Administration's strategy of not unduly putting the Central American conflicts into an East-West context.

Even Dr Fidel Castro of



Cuba, it seems, is helping to facilitate that strategy by his current abandonment of East-West rhetoric.

According to reports in Washington yesterday, mock bombing runs will be held over Honduras during the extensive military exercises between US and Honduran troops to be held between now and February. The high point of the exercises is expected in November, when 17,000 US military men, 19 naval ships and extensive amounts of weaponry will be employed.

• **MANAGUA:** Nicaraguan leaders told Mr Stone here on Monday that US warships must withdraw from Central America's coasts as a preliminary to starting a regional pacification process, informed sources said (AFP and Reuter report).

Mr Stone came here after talking with a representative of El Salvador's rebels on Sunday in Colombia, the first direct contact with them by a US official.

Mr Stone spent an hour with

Señor Daniel Ortega, the junta's leader, and the Foreign Minister, Señor Miguel D'Escoto on Monday. The subject of their talks was not disclosed, but both sides described them as useful.

Thirty minutes after Mr Stone left for Washington, the secretary-general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Mr Yuri Fokin, joined Señor Ortega and Señor D'Escoto at a press conference. Señor D'Escoto said he accepted Mr Fokin's invitation to Moscow to discuss the next meeting of the UN General Assembly.

Mr Stone told reporters his talks with Señor Ortega and Señor D'Escoto had been "very broad and the results useful and positive. The conversation will continue in the future," he said.

A Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry communiqué said the talks had been useful and that Nicaragua would continue its efforts towards peaceful resolution of the region's conflicts.

The US arms and finances some 7,000 Nicaraguan exile rebels fighting for Honduras bases to overthrow the Government in Managua.

• **SAN JOSE:** Dr Zamora denied on Monday that Mr Stone was acting as a mediator between the Salvadorean Government and the guerrillas (Martha Honey writes).

During his brief stopover here en route from Colombia to Nicaragua, Dr Zamora said he had called the press conference to avoid possible distortions and to clarify Mr Stone's role.

Choosing his words carefully, he emphasized that he was pleased with the results of his initial meeting on Sunday with Mr Stone.

But he was clearly disturbed by some interpretations being given to the talks which portray the US envoy as acting as an intermediary.

"If someone wants to be a mediator he must be a neutral party in the conflict," Dr Zamora stated. "To talk of the US Government as a neutral party in the Salvadorean conflict is a bad taste joke."

The urbane and articulate Dr Zamora is one of three leaders and the chief political spokesman of the FMLN-FDR (Frente Farabundo Martí de Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario), the board-based left-wing coalition fighting against the Salvadorean Government.

• **SAN SALVADOR:** Government troops continue sweeps in northern El Salvador on Monday to push guerrillas into mountainous border territory, according to military spokesman (Reuter reports).

James Curran, page 8

Howe fully endorses Reagan policies

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday gave the Government's full backing to President Reagan's Central American policies saying that Britain "absolutely endorsed" the objectives of democracy, development, dialogue and defence which the United States was pursuing.

In his first public comment on recent events in Central America, Sir Geoffrey said on the BBC radio programme

World at One that the United States was trying to maintain and strengthen the forces of democracy in an area threatened with a communist takeover. The Americans were facing a difficult task, and a number of hard judgments, but they were doing so "with the skill we would expect of them", he said.

He did not share the fears that increased American in-

volvement in the area would result in catastrophe and felt that comparisons with Vietnam were misleading. Rather than criticizing from afar, the real difficulties facing the Americans should be recognized, he added. There were 10 times as many Cuban military advisers in the region as American advisers. He could see no reason why British troops from Belize should be involved in any military intervention.

The attention being paid to the Contadora nations, coupled with assertions that the US wants merely to facilitate peace talks but not participate, emphasizes the Administration's strategy of not unduly putting the Central American conflicts into an East-West context.

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Habré accuses Libya of genocide in Faya-Largeau oasis

Ndjamena (Reuter) - President Hissene Habré of Chad yesterday accused Libya of genocide of the civilian population of Faya-Largeau as Libyan fighter-bombers intensified their pounding of the northern oasis town.

Mr Habré sent an urgent message to the United Nations Security Council saying that the number of victims after four days of Libyan air strikes was frightening and dramatic.

Chad's Foreign Minister, Mr Idriss Miskine, said the Libyan bombings resumed yesterday with greater intensity, killing many people.

He told ambassadors in Ndjamena that the town was bombed non-stop from 6.15 pm GMT on Monday to 1 am yesterday, resuming at 5.15 am after a four-hour interruption.

Bombing has continued until around 8 am yesterday, killing many government troops as well as civilians, he told the ambassadors whom he had summoned for a briefing on the latest air raids.

Mr Habré asked the Security Council president to try to "bring back Libya to reason". He said: "Libya is continuing its aggression against Chad and is carrying out a true genocide on the population of Faya-Largeau where the number of victims is frightening and dramatic".

Official sources said that two Cabinet ministers in the previous administration of Mr

Oueddei, ousted by Habré 13 months ago, were among some 1,200 rebels captured when government troops retook the strategic oasis town last Saturday.

They were named as Mr Nsoukouri Goukomi, former Education and Culture Minister, and Mr Goddallah Tchombi, former Public Administration Minister, Mr Abamet Alkhati, a former mayor of Ndjamena, and Mr Rata Ramdan Ben Mata, the former head of the Chad news agency, were also among the prisoners.

Officials said that two of Mr Oueddei's top aids were killed during the four-hour battle for Faya-Largeau. They were Galye Youssoufou, a Cabinet Minister under General Félix Malloum in 1976, and Abamet Issa, a former Youth and Sports Minister and once one of Africa's top track athletes.

The officials said a meeting

between the Chad Government and Libya has been arranged to discuss the fate of the prisoners.

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General strike halts Tamil Nadu

Madras (Reuter) - A 24-hour general strike in protest at ethnic violence in Sri Lanka crippled businesses, schools and government offices and halted transport in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu yesterday. A Government spokesman told reporters.

In Madras, the Tamil Nadu capital, demonstrators burnt effigies of President Junius Jayewardene of Sri Lanka on street corners and shouted slogans against violence to the minority Tamil community in Sri Lanka.

The Government spokesman said businesses, markets, cinemas, Government offices, educational institutions and hotels were closed throughout Tamil Nadu. Buses, cars and other vehicles stayed off the roads in Madras, and train and domestic air services were cancelled.

Feelings in Tamil Nadu, only 12 miles by sea from northern Sri Lanka, have been running high since the clashes started between the majority Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Yesterday's strike was sponsored by the Government of the state, where Tamils are in the majority. It is ruled by a regional party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

The central Indian Government offices in the state were also closed. The only exemptions from the strike were hospitals, newspaper offices and electricity, telephone and water services.

AMSTERDAM: About 200 Sinhalese set fire to and looted the home of a Netherlands family who have lived in Sri Lanka for eight years, the family said when they returned home (APB reports).

Mr Arnold Schijs, who owns a textile factory in Colombo, said that last week Sinhalese neighbours stopped Sinhalese attackers throwing stones at the top floor of his house, where two Tamil families lived.

Mr Schijs, his wife and two children, aged nine and four, left the house, and soon afterwards about 200 looters set fire to the top floor and wrecked the whole building.

PARIS: Sri Lanka's Ambassador to France asked the French Government for police protection for his embassy and staff after threats by extremists Tamil Sri Lankans here.

LONDON: Britain is willing to consider providing aid to help Sri Lanka over its communal strife, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday (Reuter reports).

Refugees' story, page 5

South Asian states form cooperation body

From Kuldeep Nayar, Delhi Foreign ministers of South Asian countries have formally constituted the South Asian Regional Cooperation (Sarc) and launched an integrated programme of action after a two-day conference in Delhi.

The region is beset with rivalries among its countries, and the programme envisages cooperation in agriculture, rural

Botswana plays down press ban

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

A BBC television news team flew to Johannesburg from Harare yesterday after being expelled from Zimbabwe under a ban on South African-based foreign correspondents covering events in the independent

frontline states of southern Africa.

Information ministers and officials of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana, who met in Kadoma, in Zimbabwe, last weekend said in a communiqué that they had agreed to bar South African-based foreign correspondents because their reports gave credibility to the Israeli, for reasons best known to themselves, and turned a blind eye to this somewhat obvious spectacle.

It was the Druze gunmen who stopped us, and it was Mr Akram Shehabel, the local Druze commander in Aley, who explained the reasons to Colonel Emilie of the Israeli Army.

"We made an agreement through you that supplies could be taken to the Christian villages," he said. "But these are not Christians. The Kahl (Phalange) are replenishing their meat." He pointed down the road. "These are reinforcements."

Pierrot and the Israeli Army beat a retreat

From Robert Fisk, Aley, Lebanon

Our little convoy had got as far as Aley when things began to go wrong. There were 17 cars in all, the Christian passengers sitting anxiously inside their vehicles, as the Israeli Army half-tracks and jeeps led us up the hills into the territory of the Druze militia.

The trouble was that most of the young men on the convoy, while they were dressed in civilian clothes, were not civilians at all but Phalange militiamen with guns tucked into the back of their jeans, and the Israelis, for reasons best known to themselves, and turned a blind eye to this somewhat obvious spectacle.

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They are not reinforcements

he said, "they are just young men who have been on vacation and are going home."

Mr Shehabel, who found this

likely story indeed, began to

laugh. "They are not," he said

bluntly. So we carried on

up the mountain highway

above Beirut to the Christian

town of Bsharoun. The women

and children in the 17 cars

watched in silence and anxiety.

Then Pierrot appeared, in

full Phalangist uniform, grin

ning from ear to ear, wearing

the most fashionable sun

glasses and speaking English

to the Israelis with an accent

that matured during his student

days in Los Angeles.

What's the problem?" he

said as he walked over to Mr

Shehabel and, quite incredulously,

shook hands with him and

smiled warmly.

It might have been high

comedy had Pierrot's and Mr

Shehabel's people not been

cutting each other's throats-literally

in the Chouf mountains these past 10 months.

"You heard what I said," Mr

Shehabel replied with some

familiarity but not the slightest

trace of hostility in his voice.

"You are bringing in reinforce

ments in these cars. We cannot

let you through."

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SPECTRUM

To the manor reborn

Quinlan Terry is the leading country house architect, a man who offers the newly-landed gentry a chance for immortality in brick and stone.

Clive Aslet interviews the Classical revivalist

Visiting country houses is still big business in Britain. As more owners are forced to open their doors to the public, out troop the public in their ever increasing millions to pay the necessary pound or two and make the tour. The reason is not always clear. To judge from their comments, a lot of visitors do not particularly like architecture (and why should they?), while family portraits and family history leave them cold. Nevertheless, eavesdropping makes it possible to identify one or two strands of unflagging interest.

As everyone knows, the casually arranged snapshots of the owners, their children and dogs, and of their possibly Royal friends and relations can be relied upon to excite a lively curiosity, as well, depending upon the individual, as awe, envy, class hatred or mirth.

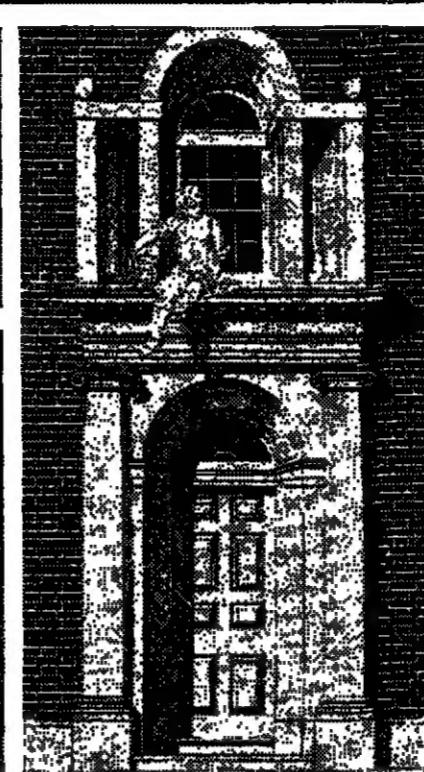
The amount of work it takes to polish floors and dust cornices also generates comment. So does the thought that it was once done without vacuum cleaners. Perhaps the sentiment most regularly voiced, and the one that gives country-house visiting much of its popular romance, is simply: it could not be done today. The craftsmen do not exist, there is no money – and where are the magnificos to build?

Ten years ago, one might have agreed. There did not seem to be a future for the country house as a continuing tradition. In the past, building country houses required ambition as well as money – the ambition to establish your family and descendants in a position of ease, authority and invincible social prestige. And a pre-condition was confidence that the general state of things would continue long enough to make the effort worthwhile. The eighteenth-century banker or nabob who commissioned Robert Adam sank large sums of money in activities that his children and grandchildren might enjoy more than himself. Such confidence became very difficult after the Second World War. It scarcely existed in the 1970s.

In Mrs Thatcher's Britain, the position is different. A sufficient number of people have done well and desire to set themselves up in the country to support a number – a small number – of architectural practices specializing in the country house. This shows a double commitment to architecture, because the chances are that it would be much cheaper to buy an existing eighteenth-century house than build a new one, even one smaller in scale. In addition, the eighteenth-century has a cultural prestige with which the new might find it hard to compete.

Admittedly the new country houses do not, by contrast with the claims of today's dottier right-wing architectural critics, compare in size or kind with Hatfield House or Burghley. They are not on the same scale or constructed with the same intentions as the great Edwardian mansions designed by Lutyens and his contemporaries. On the whole, they are not built with

The author is senior architectural writer for Country Life and has written *The Last Country Houses*, recently published by Yale University Press.



Quinlan Terry (top) earned his renown for Classical design with the commission of Kingswolden Bury (centre). One of his clients was Michael Heseltine, whose summer house at Thenford Hall, Northamptonshire (left) reflects the owner's taste for flamboyant Corinthian. In Terry's linocut of Dufours Place (right), the architect used his son as the model for the statue perched above the door.

lodges or the other appurtenances of an estate in former times. Still, they are recognizably country houses in the traditional sense, and there are enough of them to be taken seriously as a social and architectural manifestation. Here are the values of born-again Toryism in brick and stone.

The leading country house architect is Quinlan Terry, a tall, severe man in three-piece tweeds, whose office is in Dedham, on the Stour in Essex. That Dedham today is one of the most perfect English villages is largely due to his vigilance and that of his predecessor and master, Raymond Erith, who died in 1973. Erith was prepared to rush out from his office in a small Georgian house on the High Street and berate the man from the council who had come to paint yellow lines on the road or to erect signs. Often the man from the council went away. Building the public lavatory could not be stopped (public lavatories, Terry believes, are an evil, because they encourage charabancs), but it is sited so far from the road that only a well-rehearsed tour operator would know it was there. Terry still works from Erith's old office. I talked to him in a front parlour papered with pages from *The Times*, now tobacco-coloured with age.

In 1970, he and Erith finished work at Kingswolden Bury, in Hertfordshire, a large, neo-Palladian house that replaced an unsightly Victorian monster. They thought it was the last job of its kind. But now, at 45, he is busier than ever with half a dozen country

houses in hand. These houses are slightly smaller than Kingswolden Bury – the span of the rooms tends to be 15ft or less rather than 21ft. On the other hand, there are more of them than could have been predicted before the general election of 1979.

"If you've got some money, what nicer thing can you do with it than to build a house?" he says, in a mild, scholarly voice that belies the self-advertisement. "You could spend it on a yacht or a racehorse, which is very temporary. But if you build a house, it's a monument to this age, to what you think of. And it goes on for your son and grandson." Architecture is still a passport to immortality, or at least to the likelihood of something of you surviving 100 years after your death. That is a significant part of its appeal.

Terry quotes a client for whom he recently built a house in Yorkshire: "When you see a building across a field, in a split second it tells you a lot about the chap who commissioned it. That he has done well, has been civilized, is fond of the land, likes hunting, is either moderate or extravagant."

The men and women for whom Terry builds are various. On the whole, he prefers new money to old. Architects respond to the vigour, self-assurance and will to spend of the self-made entrepreneur, while the man with inherited wealth may be more cautious in hanging on to what he has got. Or, as Terry puts it: "I am interested in

working for the first earl. The second earl might be quite good as well." But it is not an inviolable rule: Kingswolden Bury was built for a 14th baronet.

The art of architecture, Terry believes, is not only to give his client what he wants but also to express the client's personality. This is done through the Classical language of architecture and the five orders, Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite. "Everybody is one of the five orders," Terry comments. Looking at the photographs that have been published of Terry's summer house at Thenford Hall, Northamptonshire, it is clear that the client, Michael Heseltine, is a flamboyant Corinthian. "Both he and his wife thought so," Terry says. "But some people can't bear things like finials. This one is for a real old-fashioned aristocrat," he says, pointing to a more sober design. He likes a plain house, with a good roof, big overhanging eaves, no gutters, no valleys – something that will last 200 years." This client will probably merit the Doric or even Tuscan label.

One difficulty for the present-day Classical architect is that the ground-rules of Classicism cannot be taken as known. Some clients are connoisseurs in the old style; one in Warwickshire is currently flooding Terry with suggestions and urging him to make his house, ironically a remodelling of an eighteenth-century house, the boldest and most original of his career. Another client, on the other hand, came to Terry after having seen an article on an earlier Terry house in

Country Life and asked for one like it. A third had already realized his dream house, a rotunda, on canvas with the help of the artist Felix Kelly.

Surprisingly, the rotunda theme is perfectly adaptable to modern needs. "You get a raised basement floor, which is practical – kitchen, utilities, dining-room, safe, gun room and everything else. You can protect that very well. Above that you have a ground floor which is just for parade, then a top floor which is quite economical for bedrooms. For modern living it is not totally ridiculous."

Yet Terry's recent houses do reflect some changes in ways of life. "Late twentieth-century requirements are different from mid-twentieth century requirements. More and more people are finding that they have got a big house which they can't comfortably live in. It's either too cold in the winter or it's too big. They tend to cut down on their social life. On the other hand, they do like to have 14 people round the dining-room table. But they don't like them staying the night quite so much."

"It means that in the last few years I've got terribly busy giving people who can afford it a little, grand house. Now, a little, grand house, when compared to a Victorian house, is a Georgian house."

An example of a little, grand house is Newfield near Ripon. It is approached by a double lime avenue, and flanked by big timber barns. There are wings projecting forward to either side. "Seen across the fields you think, 'wow, what a big house'. When you get into the courtyard it is in fact a small house, a very small house, with some scale about it."

But it was not the style's suitability to modern needs that made Terry a Classicist. He rejects nearly every idea commonly accepted by the architectural establishment. He repudiates the present system of training utterly. Much, he believes, is the pupil and master relationship of the eighteenth century, which was virtually how he learnt under Erith, after five fruitless years at the Architectural Association and a few agonizing months with the modernists Stirling and Gowan. Originality, he claims, is woefully overrated.

Terry keeps a book after album of detailed drawings of buildings made on annual family holidays to Italy, and he quarries them for ideas. So fully is his imagination impregnated with the great buildings of the past that he says, "I think I am derivative in everything I do."

To Terry, Classicism is more than a style among others. He is a Christian, and holds the belief that the Classical orders, of which the earliest description comes in Exodus, were divinely revealed to Moses on Mount Sinai, and with the Ten Commandments. Their use derives not, as most theorists have claimed, from the primitive hut, but from the Temple of Solomon and the Tabernacle in the Wilderness.

To some extent, Terry's reputation for country houses has become a bugbear. Critics understandably write him off by suggesting that Classicism is all very well for a mansion, but not much else. A rich private client can afford to indulge his personal whims by all but ignoring the cost; the rest of us must fit over restricted budgets. Terry disagrees. Some years ago, he and Erith proved that very modest houses could be designed on Classical principles by building a row of romantic Classical cottages at Frogmeadow, at the end of Dedham village. Now Terry is designing a Classical office scheme off Broadwick Street, Soho, which has just reached the first floor. He sees this scheme, Dufours Place, as a chance to strike a blow for Classicism where the architectural struggle is fiercest.

It is not quite Terry's first office building: he erected one with Erith at Gray's Inn in the 1960s. But at six stories plus attic, Dufours Place is three floors taller. "It's about as high as you can go without losing the commonsense values of Classicism. You can just manage if the lifts pack up. It is how people built all over Europe in the eighteenth century. And you can build in load-bearing brick-work – you don't need a concrete frame."

A concrete frame means expansion joints, and they are "the beginning of the end". Inevitably pebbles get in or the pliable mastic with which the joints are filled comes out, so that the concrete cracks. Terry points out that no one knows how the technology of, for instance, Richard Rogers's new Lloyds Building will bear up after 200 years. Yet the quantity surveyor for Dufours Place regarded load-bearing brick as the revolutionary form of construction.

Will this herald a renaissance of brick Classicism as the vernacular in London. Load-bearing brick would be unsuitable for buildings much taller than Dufours Place because the thickness of the ground-floor walls would reduce the lettable office space. Yet Terry is already acquiring cult status on the other side of the Atlantic. It is adulation he is in two minds about. The use of the orders by Post-Modernist architects calls forth the epithet "Mickey Mouse Classicism".

The exquisite linocut of Dufours Place which is Terry's entry at the Royal Academy exhibition this year shows it to be fronted with a Baroque doocase, upon which is perched Terry's son, holding Palladio's *Quattro Libri di Architettura*. Cruikshank would have liked it, Walt Disney possibly not.

moreover... Miles Kington

Exclusive: a complete thriller

Air travel is divided into two separate bits. There is the journey proper, which gives you time to read a Harold Robbins or Robert Ludlum novel. Then there is the bit when the plane stops, everyone stands up and nothing happens for ten minutes. Here is a tiny novel to fill that ten minutes.

The Gazebo Effect, by Sidney Aston Harry knew, as soon as he got off the plane, that there was something wrong. He should have been met by a black Mercedes to whisk him off to a secret destination in the hills to meet with the mysterious Krotzky. There was no sign of it.

"I don't suppose you've seen a black Mercedes hanging around, have you?" he casually asked the airport official on the tarmac.

"There was one about 10 minutes ago," the man said through his dark glasses, "but it whisked someone off the previous flight. Going to a secret destination in the hills, I expect."

Damn, thought Harry. They picked up the wrong man. He felt very alone.

"Need a lift into town, feller?" a voice asked. Harry sighed. It was the talkative fat American he had sat next to in the plane, the one who kept chatting up the stewardesses. The kind of American who thinks that life is one long business convention.

"All right," Harry said unwillingly. "I was going to be met, but..."

Half an hour later he was speeding towards the city, sitting behind a chauffeur. The American next to him was talking, talking... Suddenly Harry felt an enormous tiredness overtake him. The American's face became very big, his mouth opening and closing like a sea anemone. He had been drugged, thought Harry. That cup of coffee at the airport had tasted funny at the time, but he had put it down to the local brew. As he reached for his Zanetta .55, he lost consciousness.

"Feeling better?" a voice asked. Harry opened his eyes. The big American was looking down at him, and he wasn't smiling any more. There was a gun in his hand. It was Harry's.

"I'm Krotzky," the American said. "You were expecting to meet me."

"Then what were you doing on the plane?" Harry asked baffled.

"I wanted to take a good look at you first. I wanted to see if you were the man needed for the job. I think you are."

"What job?" Harry asked crossly. "I have a job already. I am the European rep for a British firm of fancy mustards. I thought I had to meet you about the Yugoslav franchise."

"Your employers know nothing about this job," Krotzky said. "This is a much bigger set-up. Can't you guess?"

Harry thought of all the novels he had ever read on aeroplanes.

"You're going to smuggle drugs in mustard seeds?" he said. The man shook his head. "You're going to bring Hitler back from South America? You're going to kidnap Mr Reagan? You're going to steal a Russian nuclear weapon? You're going to melt the polar ice caps and flood Guildford?"

"You've been reading to many airline novels," Krotzky said smoothly. "No, no, it's just a simple little assassination which could affect the course of world history drastically."

"That's ridiculous," Harry said. "How could a little middle-aged man like me with glasses and not much chin, help change world history?"

"You're the only man who can, Krotzky said. "I don't know if anyone has ever told you, but you are the spitting image of General Jaruzelski. Put a uniform on you and nobody could tell the difference."

"I still don't understand. Who's going to be assassinated?"

Krotzky smiled. It was not a nice smile.

"You are," he said.

He leaned forward, holding a syringe. Harry made a sudden galvanic effort, from his seat and clasped the handle door in the far wall.

"I wouldn't if I were you," Krotzky said calmly.

Harry opened the door and rushed out. It wasn't till that moment that he realized he was in another plane, 15,000 feet high. Harry knew, as soon as he got off the plane, that something was wrong.

If you're still standing in the plane, go to the start of the novel and continue.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 117)

1	2	3	4	5	6
7		8			
9	10	11	12		
14					
15				16	
17	18	19	20	21	
24		22			25
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ACROSS
1 Uncultivated (6)
4 Food shortage (6)
7 Tenant's payment (4)
8 Highest degrees (8)
9 Gathering (8)
12 Eggplant container (3)
15 Sprite (6)
16 Halo (6)
17 Tiny (3)
18 366 days (4,4)
24 Indian axe (8)
25 Notify (4)
26 Small apartment (6)
27 Borcal (6)
1 Anger (4)
2 Huge poll win (9)
3 Ensign (5)
4 Lettah (5)
5 Manner (4)
6 Poverty-stricken (5)
10 Eject (5)
11 Egg yellow (5)
12 Parrot (9)
13 Vile (4)
14 Lame (4)
18 Elect (3)
20 Accurate (5)
21 First-rate (5)
22 Knocks (4)
23 Nation group (4)
SOLUTION TO NO 116
ACROSS 1 Blow up 5 Rack 8 Baton 9 Species
11 Sleepy 12 Pang 15 Rectangle 18 Rags
19 Liberate 22 Tally-ho 23 Briar 24 Flame
25 Saged
DOWN 2 Little 3 Wen 4 Putulainous 5 Re-
6 Climate 7 Abash 10 Sage 12 Pica 14 Opt.
15 Regalia 16 Brat 17 Learn 20 Arise 21 Ly.
23 Bog

INCOMPARABLE

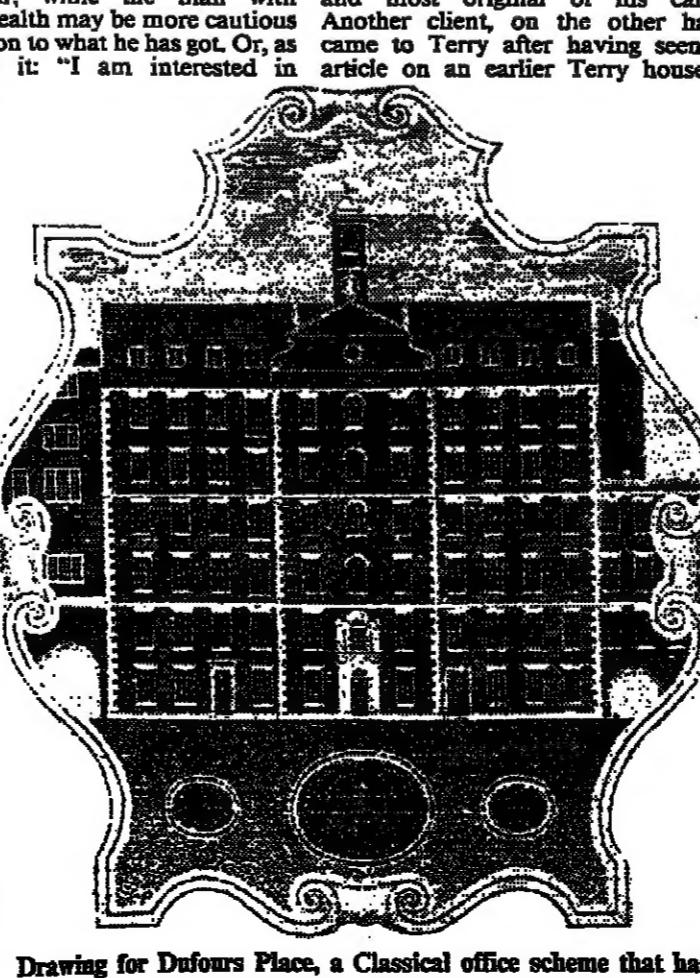


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ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

Up the Amazon

As I am off to Brazil in October, my son is already acting in sympathy by washing his hands in what he terms the Amazon Basin. I meanwhile am downstairs in the no less illusory world of the teach-yourself book, rehearsing the Portuguese for "Please, señor, may I have my head back?" Then tell me a child of five could master it, but I'm blown if I can.

Unspeakeable flooding quite beyond local memory and precedent. Hall-stones are shivering windowscreens into flooded strips while flower beds have been ironed flat by the pelting: Their hammer is cracking the air in two and forked lightning is flashing down deep into the turf of Richmond Green. With elemental drama such as this who needs tropical rain forests? Not my son certainly, who is concerned, and rightly, for the welfare of the Indians in the park. The land drains have failed and their habitat is awash. A huge lake is swelling and swelling on the wooded embankment that runs down to the perimeter wall. In due course no doubt we shall count the drownings by number of bows and sudden quivers washed on to the horse track. Some devil in me hopes that Petronella has been caught in mud沼 and bludgeoned into the bracken, and I struggle to quell the fantasy. I inquire about the Indians, but my boy is obviously sworn to secrecy.

Pars is Maitland, my horrible lawyer friend, turns up on the doorstep, uninvited as ever. As you know, he is now a circuit judge up Salop way, and I had dared hope he was too busy slapping down the felonies of the Marshalls' brother against me and mine. Alas, he has struck up a sinister rapport with my son, and

thing is not being pointed in my direction. Maitland's clear intention is to elicit from me some manifestations of guilt about what may or may not have happened by the park wall. I shall not be drawn into this. After Morgan Prewitt's birthday party tantrums the other week, I would give anything for a quiet life, and I suspect Maitland knows it. He is a skilled locator of Achilles heels, which is why he is where he is today.

A new arrival in the neighbourhood: it is Bobby Marshall, a professional committee woman freshly decamped from Brent, where she passed herself off as the conscience of the community. She "drops by" for the sole purpose of checking out the park wall atrocities. Why me? Why me?

The lake (now mutated by one of childhood's philological mysteries



into the Amazing Basin) has subsided and the road is a river. The egregious Bobby Marshall is in her element: at any moment I expect to see her plying upstream in a curtailed sporting a Red Cross ensign.

Terra firma has reemerged; and with it Parvis Maitland – and Bobby Marshall – both of whom "drop by" and subpoena my son for the inevitable fact-finding mission to the park wall. An unholy alliance, this.

They return with a tiny, headless, black corpse. Fortunately for me (though not for *The News of the World*), it is plastic. It is Samba, one of the Maitland children's dolls allegedly kidnapped by some child before the flood and left to fend for herself in the merciless wild of the park. The Law (P. Maitland) and Utter Innocence (B. Marshall) and Utter Innocence (my son) are a menacing triumvirate, framed thus between the door jambs. I am suspected of complicity and promise to institute an inquiry, though quite why I cannot think. Daughter to the rescue: she bustles up the hall and explains that it is carnival time in the jungle, when such occurrences are commonplace. This throws Maitland who, prosaic and literal soul that he is, has never had to contend with such a verbally ambiguous counsel. He and Bobby Marshall melt away down the path like off-landers ill-versed in the regional mores. Which is what they are. Son and daughter retire to the bath for the pressing business of slaying the alligators that have come up the plughole with the floods, and I return to my teach-yourself book: "Please, señor, may I have my head back?" I bet Maitland wishes he had equipped the little black doll with a copy so that at least she could have survived to give evidence. But then we always knew the law was an ass, didn't we.

More flooding. The water meadow at Petersham has grown into a vast cyst on the elbow of the river: the Victorian sewer pipes near the town centre have burst and flung all manner of unmentionables into the air above the main road. My daughter informs me, with a sanguine sort of severity: "It's all turned into a job".

Advocacy of Third World benefits sits ill on Maitland's shoulders, but the wrench has taken to it, with fervour. I have said before that the legal brain is an admirable instrument, just so long as the damned

didn't we.

World of the pancake

Crepes, galettes, crêpes, panneques, flans, blintzes and năsăni are a modest cross-section of the world's pancake repertoire. Some, like fragile Breton galettes a foot or more across, or Chinese spring roll wrappers, require greater deftness than occasional pancake makers can muster. But most demand no extraordinary dexterity or fancy ingredients.

With savoury stuffings and simple sauces there are pancake dishes for all kinds of summer meals from one frying pan cook-ups on the river bank to something more elaborate on the patio. And it is not just the fillings that can be varied. Batters based on buckwheat and wholewheat flours make excellent pancakes, too.

The thin pancakes that Italians call crepelle are stuffed and rolled, then baked in sauce like cannelloni, or layered and baked lasagne-fashion with sauce and stuffing. For dishes like these the pancakes can be made a day or two in advance (or at any time if they are to be frozen, so it is always worth making more than are needed immediately).

Crepelle
Flakes about 15
110g (4oz) plain flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 large eggs, beaten
300ml (1/2 pint) milk
Butter, or clarified butter for frying

Sift the flour and salt into a bowl and beat in the eggs to make a thick, smooth paste. Gradually add the milk, beating continuously to make a thin, lump-free batter.

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

Thoroughly heat a crêpe or omelette pan on a medium heat. Add a small knob of butter or clarified butter and swirl it round the pan. Add a small ladleful of pancake batter and immediately swirl it round the pan to coat the base thinly. Cook the pancake until the underside is a light golden brown, then toss or turn it over and cook the other side lightly. Stack the cooked pancakes with sheets of greaseproof paper between them.

It may take a pancake or two to adjust the heat and batter for perfect results. If the crepelle are too thick, thin the batter with a little more milk. Add a small amount of butter to the pan before cooking each pancake. An alternative method of greasing the pan is to dab a pad of kitchen paper in the butter and wipe it quickly round the pan.

Crepelle with chicken and mushrooms
Serves four to six
12 crepelle

For the sauce
600ml (1 pint) milk
1 small onion, peeled
2 cloves
1 bay leaf
55g (2 oz) butter
55g (2 oz) flour

Salt and freshly ground pepper

Freshly grated nutmeg
55g (2 oz) butter
1 medium onion, finely chopped
55g (2 oz) Parma or cooked ham, diced
225g (8 oz) mushrooms, sliced
225g (8 oz) cooked chicken, diced
110g (4 oz) Parmesan cheese, freshly grated
About 150ml (1/4 pint) of the sauce (above)

Salt and freshly ground black pepper

To make the sauce put the milk in a pan with the onion, cloves and bayleaf. Bring to the boil, remove from the heat and leave to infuse for about 30 minutes. Strain the milk. Heat the butter in the pan and when it froths, stir in the flour. Cook the roux for a minute or two without allowing it to brown, then gradually add the milk, stirring constantly to make a thin, smooth sauce. Season the sauce to taste with salt, freshly ground black or white pepper and a little freshly grated nutmeg.

For the stuffing, melt the butter in a pan and add the onion. Cook it on a low heat until it is tender but not browned. Add the ham and sliced mushrooms and cook until the mushrooms are tender. Raise the heat briefly to dry off the moisture from the mushrooms. Stir in the chicken and three-quarters of the grated cheese and just enough of the sauce to bind the other ingredients. Season the stuffing to taste.

In Brittany pancake fillings are instant, one-off affairs. For a ham and egg galette, place a lightly cooked pancake back in the pan. Drop two tablespoons of lightly beaten egg on to it and spread almost to the edges of the pancake. Use a whole egg if the pancakes are full. Break the egg into small pieces. Cook until the egg is lightly done and fold the pancake in four. Top with a pat of butter and serve immediately. Grated cheese added at the same time as the ham makes this an even more substantial pancake.

TALKBACK

From Joanne Bower, vice-president, Quaker Concern for Animal Welfare, 4 Willifield Way, London NW11.

Margaret Legum's article on animal experiments (July 27) is most important. This is primarily a moral issue and in this instance a return to Victorian values might well be salutary, as there was then a powerful opposition to such practices. These have greatly increased in number and cruelty since that time, especially in the psychological field, as Margaret Legum points out, and a welcome resurgence of the public conscience in these matters is now evident.

Should we pause in our headlong scientific advance and ask ourselves what is the purpose of the human race? If it is a progression to a spiritual plane, which all religions indicate, then any deliberate cruelty must be regarded as retrogression. There is a general idea that certain experiments which may be beneficial to humans or animals are acceptable, but where does one draw the line?

Should we not rather be looking deep into our human institutions, many of which produce the very problems – especially the psychological ones – which we try to transfer to animals?

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Beware the small print

Margaret Snijder was only 41 when she died of cancer in June, 1981. A divorcee, she had been left to bring up four children on her own. When she died, the two youngest, a boy and a girl, 13 and 11, were left in the care of Edward Gopsill, the bursar at the school where she worked as a nurse.

Three months before her death she appointed him executor of her estate. After her death he wrote to the pension scheme to which she contributed from her modest salary, asking for the money due her children which he planned to invest on their behalf. He was told it amounted to just over £400. He was shocked that it was so little – and no wonder. If Margaret Snijder had been a man his children would have received £13,000.

When Margaret had joined the school she told Edward Gopsill she wanted to take part in a Federation Group Pension Schemes (FGPS) plan for employees in nursing, social and charitable work. Members pay in 3 per cent of their earnings, the employer pays in 10 per cent, and a pension is provided on retirement. But the scheme rules for death-in-service benefits – the lump sum a family receives if the breadwinner dies before retirement – are vastly more generous to dependants of men than of women. A man's family receives cash equivalent to two and a half times his annual salary. Margaret's children were entitled merely to a return of contributions plus 3 per cent interest.

Mr Gopsill was shattered. "I simply could not believe it when I was informed that £434 was all the children were entitled to from the pension scheme. I felt, and still feel, that it was my fault. I did not look at the rules carefully enough. It did not occur to me that pension schemes could discriminate against women in this way any more. I thought this

The two youngest, Jan and Nicola, now aged 15 and 13, have been adopted by Margaret Snijder's

brother and have recently gone to

start a new life with him in

Australia. For them the future looks

relatively optimistic, but what

worries the Equal Opportunities

Commission is how many other

women and their families find

themselves short-changed by this

loophole in the law. Barbara Ford, of

the ECC, says: "We have repeatedly

asked the Government to amend the

law. One major obstacle is the

difference in retirement ages for men

and women."

Because many women retire five

years earlier than men as well as

living, on average, seven years longer, pension funds justify discrimination on the grounds of cost. The ECC urges all women paying into private pension schemes to check the small print to see if the benefits offered are less than those provided for male colleagues in the same scheme.

Margaret Drummond

Women who believe their pension schemes may discriminate against them should contact the Equal Opportunities Commission, 1 Bedford Street, London, WC2E 9HD.

Widespread inequality

● How widespread is the discrimination that Margaret Snijder's death brought to light? The scheme she was in is not typical of the more common employer's scheme. There are tens of thousands of pension schemes in the country and each has its own rules about benefits. Discrimination against women through payment of lump sum death benefits is probably unusual – though women should still check. But most schemes are discriminating against women and their families in other ways.

The most widespread inequality is that though payment of a widow's pension to the wife of a male employee who dies either before or after retirement is automatic in virtually all private and public-sector schemes, two-thirds of them do not extend the same right to survivors of a female employee.

Some schemes will pay the benefit to a husband who has been dependent on his breadwinning wife because, for instance, he is disabled or unemployed. But just under half the pension schemes that took part in a 1982 survey by the National Association of Pension Funds paid no pension even to these dependent husbands. One obstacle to reform is the fact that the state pension scheme and public-sector schemes such as those for teachers and doctors discriminate against women employees. Another is the deep-seated notion that men are the main breadwinners.

Arguments about the cost of women's pensions are irrelevant, according to Robin Ellison, a solicitor and pensions expert, who advises companies, trustees and trade unions on pensions. He said: "The trouble with the present way of looking at pensions is that the actuaries who do the sums are trained to regard men and women as members of two distinct groups, instead of looking at their needs as individuals."

"The whole point about pensions or any kind of insurance is that people need protection. And these days it is quite clear that men and women need equal protection."

That evening I told my husband what had happened. He fired off a letter next morning and demanded an explanation, with an apology taken for granted.

Five days later the phone rang at home. It was the managing director. "What can I say, madam," he began. "What can I do to make this up to you." I never heard any more about the letter, but there was a great deal more about the problems of shoplifting the fact with which store detectives are taught to act, and a regrettable breakdown in the system.

The managing director did eventually reply to my husband's letter. He was unimpressed to read that the Dawson Squad had apparently been subjected to something slightly less painful than being beaten over the head with one of the store's numerous By Appointment coats of arms and told to mend their ways. But the nasty taste remains. That and the nagging doubt about how many other innocent shoppers are swept up by an insensitive system and compelled never again to show their face in a shop with a clear conscience.

Then equally precisely: "You know very well that after you stopped me I told you exactly where I had been and what I had been doing and we examined my coat together and found the tee-shirt together and I explained it had been caught up accidentally in the coat lining."

Back in command, I carried on: "I asked you to return with me to the department just a few yards away and speak to the assistant who had served me."

Consignation. "Is what madam says correct?" asked the chief Les Dawson. Long pause while shop assistant shifts from foot to foot. "Yes I'm afraid it is. I made a mistake. Madam is quite correct."

Apologies all round? Pop back upstairs, madam, and have a tee-shirt on the house? We'll drive you to your train or at least have a cup of tea? Not a bit of it. Senior Dawson thinks a while, drums his fingers on the desk, gives me a cool, hard look, says finally with the wisdom of many years' store acing: "Well madam, after considering all the facts in your case I am prepared to give you the benefit of the doubt on this occasion... However before we can let you leave we will require your name and address."



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Alfa Romeo

Crepelle, galottes, crêpes, panneques, flans, blintzes and năsăni are a modest cross-section of the world's pancake repertoire. Some, like fragile Breton galettes a foot or more across, or Chinese spring roll wrappers, require greater deftness than occasional pancake makers can muster. But most demand no extraordinary dexterity or fancy ingredients.

With savoury stuffings and simple sauces there are pancake dishes for all kinds of summer meals from one frying pan cook-ups on the river bank to something more elaborate on the patio. And it is not just the fillings that can be varied. Batters based on buckwheat and wholewheat flours make excellent pancakes, too.

The thin pancakes that Italians call crepelle are stuffed and rolled, then baked in sauce like cannelloni, or layered and baked lasagne-fashion with sauce and stuffing. For dishes like these the pancakes can be made a day or two in advance (or at any time if they are to be frozen, so it is always worth making more than are needed immediately).

Crepelle
Flakes about 15
110g (4oz) plain flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 large eggs, beaten
300ml (1/2 pint) milk
Butter, or clarified butter for frying

Sift the flour and salt into a bowl and beat in the eggs to make a thick, smooth paste. Gradually add the milk, beating continuously to make a thin, lump-free batter.

For the stuffing, melt the butter in a pan and add the onion. Cook it on a low heat until it is tender but not browned. Add the ham and sliced mushrooms and cook until the mushrooms are tender. Raise the heat briefly to dry off the moisture from the mushrooms. Stir in the chicken and three-quarters of the grated cheese and just enough of the sauce to bind the other ingredients. Season the stuffing to taste.

In Brittany pancake fillings are instant, one-off affairs. For a ham and egg galette, place a lightly cooked pancake back in the pan. Drop two tablespoons of lightly beaten egg on to it and spread almost to the edges of the pancake. Use a whole egg if the pancakes are full. Break the egg into small pieces. Cook until the egg is lightly done and fold the pancake in four. Top with a pat of butter and serve immediately. Grated cheese added at



Up the revolutions

There are 31 guerrilla and terrorist organizations in Britain. This terrifying news comes from a newly published *World Directory and Bibliography* to such outlets compiled by Peter Janke, former head of research at the Institute for the Study of Conflict. For those who did not know Britain was entered so deeply into revolution here are some of the groups Janke lists: Militant, the Anti-Nazi League, the Socialist Workers' Party, Sinn Fein, the National Front and even the Troops Out Movement. There is, Janke acknowledges, a difficulty of definition. Groups listed, he says, are those "which have attempted to pose a threat to established governments since the end of the Second World War". Not including official Oppositions though.

Cover story

It is a pity that magazines so seldom name the young women who adorn their covers. It is particularly sad in the case of the latest issue of *Height Watchers*. The beautiful smiling model on the cover is Carole Augustine, who died some years ago in her early twenties after misguidedly pursuing an unsound slimming diet. Sally Adams, editor of *Height Watchers*, says: "We would never have used it if we had known", which I can believe. Colour Library International, who supplied the picture, said: "We keep no names of girls or photographers. To us it is just a picture of a girl in a black bikini".

High horse

The Queen graciously intimated the other night that James Tye should get knotted. When the inextricably self-publicizing director-general of the British Safety Council was presented to Her Majesty at a reception for freemen of the City of London, she asked what he did in his job. "Among other things, I try to persuade you to wear a safety hat when horse-riding, Your Majesty." "I think I am a little too old for that," said the Queen moving on, unamused.

BARRY FANTONI



Aggro

Robert Maxwell, having failed in his plan to merge Oxford United and Reading, has run into more trouble with football fans. This time it concerns the BPCC trade mark of his British Printing and Communication Corporation, which changed its name from "British Printing Corporation" in March 1982. The new style is being contested by another BPCC - the British Programme Collectors Club of Hessle, North Humberside, run by football statistician Norman Lovett. Lovett claims he has been using the BPCC initials since 1972, and that Maxwell's appropriation of an extra C is causing him loss of trade. "The British Programme Collectors Club and its mark BPCC are known worldwide to a vast public who follow football", Lovett claims, "but I cannot compete against Maxwell as BPCC. One of us has to go".

Sex shops in Soho are running a promotional competition. To win a prize competitors have to answer this question: "Who is the Prime Minister of this country?" Is this what the trade would call a tease?

Ad lib

Victor Schoenfeld is the long-serving treasurer of the Campaign for Labour Party Democracy, which campaigned for mandatory reselection, respect for conference decisions, and lefty goals like that. He is also, in the latest issue, jazz critic of *New Democrat*, the Alliance magazine. Is this what a jazzman would call political swing? Schoenfeld stomps firmly on that one. "Politically their ideas are not mine," he says. "I just happened to know someone."

Who he?

Who does edit *The Times*? Brain of Britain competitors recently failed to come up with the answer. Yesterday a substantial clue arrived at the office - a communication from Datapost boasting: "We take the panic out of urgent deliveries". It was addressed to "Mr. D. Hetherington, The Editor, *The Times*". Hetherington, eh? Now all we have got to do is find him.

Ian Marshall, a young botanist, has been granted £350 towards his pilot study for an ecological survey of the golf courses of Kent. Braving the thickets of massive niblicks, he hopes to cover 25 courses, including the Royal St George's at Sandwich, where the Open was held last year, and the elusive Iizard orchid thrives. With luck, Marshall might even notch an eagle. PHS

Michael Hamlyn visits a Sri Lanka refugee camp

Beirut echoes for the Tamils in torment

Colombo

It is only the yard of a Hindu temple, outside Colombo, but in this small space 5,000 people are trying to stay alive. Two things unite them: their racial origin - for they are Tamils - and their fear.

During the nights and days of Sinhalese violence last week the people now in the camp watched their homes and businesses burn, their property ransacked, and their belongings scattered.

One middle-aged man said he had been sheltered by neighbours. "When the rioters came to my house I just had to sit there and watch everything go", he said. A woman in her late thirties told me: "We saw them come to the front of our house. They were waving sticks and swords. We just ran out and over the back fence."

Some of the refugees wear bandages and plasters. "We were beaten", they say simply. One man with a pad of gauze and plaster on his scalp was brought to me. A Red Cross worker explained: "He went to the hospital and they did this to him there. It was not the doctor. The doctors were very good - but the other staff."

People mill aimlessly about the temple yard, as closely packed as people in Petticoat Lane on a Sunday morning. They have little to do except worry: "Where do you sleep?", asked one person. "Right here," he said, pointing at the sandy ground. "We are just happy that it has not rained since we arrived."

Some nearby school buildings are also being used to house hundreds of people, who sit on the floor - men, women and tiny children together - as though waiting for a public meeting to begin. Two laps and two toilets serve the whole camp. A row of additional toilets with bright red doors are locked, reserved for the temple priests, whose cleanliness must never be defiled.

Initially, of course, food was also in short supply. The sudden arrival of the refugees and the confused circumstances made organization

difficult, but bags of flour and dal were being delivered as I walked about. The refugees were sure of at least one meal a day.

The food problems seem likely to continue. But the main worry for most of the inhabitants is security. The temple walls are not high, and access is through a low, wrought-iron gate. Outside, a policeman sits, and a military patrol stands guard at the top of the road.

The camp people feel vulnerable as hostages to reprisals from the gangs of Sinhalese *goondas* (thugs) who drove them from their homes in the first place. The example of the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps in Beirut is never far from their minds. Official figures show that there are 48,000 refugees in camps throughout the country, but according to relief workers, Colombo alone holds more than 75,000.

Relief workers say the camps are sanitary. Now that food and fuel are getting in, additional latrines are being dug and camp committees are being formed. Difficulties still occur with the removal of garbage and the lavatories and water. One camp has only one tap and people have to line up for hours to get water.

A British worker for Voluntary Service Overseas has had to seek asylum in a refugee camp after the college he was working at had been burned down by gangs of Sinhalese rioters.

Len Putnam, a teacher at a college in the plantations of Uva Province, was acting as principal of the college, which gives training to estate workers. When the Sinhalese attacked the college last week he had to run across some open fields, and eventually arrived at a convent in the centre of town, which is being used to house refugees. Mr Putnam, who is in his fifties, is the only European in the camp. He is being lodged in the bishop's house at the convent. The VSO organization in Colombo is waiting for the right moment to evacuate him.

British citizens in the North say



Thirty-four British volunteers from VSO have been working in the Jaffna district, where the population is 95 per cent Tamil. It is mostly quiet, although there are said to have been several incidents of ill-treatment of local inhabitants by security forces.

The Tamils, meanwhile, must also wait. The government is offering to transport the refugees to the north of Sri Lanka, where the Tamil population predominates and where many, though not all, have friends and relatives. Ships are being adapted to take them up the coast.

One refugee was pleased. "I don't think it would be safe going by train or road," he said. Two cargo boats have now left carrying more than 1,000 people.

The refugees are likely to face acute problems in the North, too, where there is insufficient accommodation and water is not plentiful.

British citizens in the North say

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The local hospital in Jaffna has been unable to undertake operations because of a shortage of medical supplies and drugs, and there are fears that the arrival of 8,000 refugees on boats from the South will cause acute hardship in the crowded town.

The reports will not stop the refugees. "This has happened before, you know," said a tall, dark man. "The last time was not as bad as this, but we came to this temple as well. We were taken to the North, and after things settled down, we came back. I expect we shall come back again, too, soon. There are not enough jobs up there."

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CRYING MURDER

Cardinal O'Fiaich, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, has pronounced as "murder" the fatal shooting of Martin Malone by a member of the Ulster Defence Regiment in Armagh early on Saturday morning. The Cardinal was speaking from the pulpit of his cathedral during the young man's funeral service on Monday.

No one, whether he wears a wig, a mire or a green eyeshade, is yet competent to make that pronouncement. To murder is for a person of sound mind and of the age of discretion unlawfully to kill another with malice aforethought, either express or implied by law. It is a defence to murder that the killing was caused by the use of reasonable force in the prevention of crime or effecting lawful arrest, elements which include self-defence. The Cardinal will have been given circumstantial accounts of the death as contained in the evidence of eyewitnesses carefully recorded by priests of his diocese. Those accounts very likely suggest that a murder was committed. But one begs leave to doubt if the Cardinal has access, direct or indirect, to the evidence of the members of the UDR patrol. Without that knowledge it is unsafe to cry murder. It is particularly unsafe for one in Cardinal's robes to cry murder.

From the partial accounts of the incident that have been published it appears that a small group of young men and women were gathered and chatting near the centre of the city at one a.m. on a warm summer's night. They were approached by an armed UDR patrol of men and women soldiers who asked questions and took particulars. Some refused to answer. Other young

men arrived on the scene. There was shoving and scuffling. There was a single shot and Malone collapsed and died, shot through the chest. The RUC's brief preliminary statement about the incident said nothing of Malone or any other of the group being armed or of firearms being found at the scene.

This is the seventh man to be shot dead by police or soldiers in the past eighteen months. It is frequently alleged, and as frequently denied, that the security forces have a policy of "shoot to kill" IRA and INLA suspects. The outward and visible facts do not point persuasively to that conclusion. The tension caused by the open policy of the terrorist organizations to kill soldiers and policemen on and off duty, the alertness to danger and quick reaction on which survival thus depends, provide an alternative and adequate explanation of the pattern of shooting, though not of course a full explanation of any one of them.

Soldiers and policemen have no licence to kill in Northern Ireland that they do not possess in other parts of the United Kingdom. Their action is subject to the requirements of common law, the two chief elements of which, if the shooting is to be lawful, are that the situation must be one of the commission or apprehension of serious crime and that the force used is no greater than might reasonably be supposed to be necessary to prevent the crime or escape, or in self-defence.

The just application of those rules in any case crucially depends on the thorough investigation of the facts. It is at that point that the speculations and complaints of Cardinal O'Fiaich

YUGOSLAVIA TAKES ITS MEDICINE

Tito's successors are at last facing up to the growing crisis in Yugoslavia. At the joint session of the Assembly last week the Prime Minister, Mrs Milka Planinc, emphasized the comprehensive "stabilization programme" would involve profound changes in the life of every citizen. She spoke of the need to free industry from excessive constraints, reduce state intervention, and shock the economy out of its present stagnation. The Party leader, Mr Dragoslav Markovic, maintained at the Central Committee meeting which endorsed the programme that the radical reforms would not mean "political isolationism". On the contrary, Yugoslavia will be linked even more closely with the countries of Western Europe. This should be good for Yugoslavia and for the West.

The need for change has become increasingly evident in the political vacuum which Yugoslav leaders themselves admit followed the death of Tito. But in the last decade of Tito's rule there was such stagnation in government that extensive innovation was delayed by his successors, who were more concerned with maintaining stability. Now change is being dictated by economic necessity. After six months of tough negotiations, emergency loans worth \$4,000 million were agreed with fifteen Western countries, Japan, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. But this will do little more than ease the immediate burden of debts totalling some \$20,000 million.

Inflation has been running at over 30 per cent, and many internal transactions are conducted in dollars rather than dinars. Unemployment tops 12 per cent; if the thousands working abroad are included, it approaches 20 per cent. Many "guest workers"

in Western Europe fell victim to the general slump and returned home to swell the number of unemployed and the large sums of hard currency they had formerly sent back to their family in Yugoslavia were lost to the economy. Nor is it a good time to expand the vital tourist industry.

The extent to which Yugoslavia's six republics and two autonomous provinces are affected by the economic crisis varies greatly, adding considerably to nationalistic tensions. Unemployment in Kosova and Macedonia, for example, is more than sixteen times higher than in industrialized Slovenia. Albanians - not a Slav people - make up a quarter of the Kosova population; they resent the better employment prospects of the Serbs. Nationalist grievances have led to bitter rioting, with demands for Albanian unification only one aspect of a deeper discontent with the political situation.

In Bosnia Muslim fundamentalists were imprisoned for campaigning to establish an Islamic state, and in Croatia even the party leadership has been purged for nationalist tendencies. Separatism has grown with the conviction that Serbia receives preferential treatment, and Croats are particularly bitter about the imprisonment of several leading Croat intellectuals.

The media in Yugoslavia, however, suffers less censorship than in other communist countries, and many problems are debated in a lively and outspoken way. Idleness, corruption, nepotism and despotism are only some of the charges levelled at party members. Ordinary workers seem disillusioned with the "self-management system" and claims of popular participation in government are not taken seriously since referenda are officially

accepted that white bread fulfills a substantial role in the diet of many low-income families. In particular, pressures on school meals services mean that an increasing number of children rely on sandwiches for their midday meal. We believe that any reduction in the requirements surrounding the nutritional quality of white bread and flour could have grave consequences for the health of the elderly, of children and of pregnant women and young babies.

The effects of these regulations would be to remove the requirement for the fortification and restoration of flour with certain minerals and vitamins. We see no evidence whatsoever that, amongst the vulnerable groups who rely most heavily on white bread as a staple diet, the intake levels of the relevant substances are sufficiently high to justify this decision.

In fact what evidence there is suggests quite the opposite. Most markedly, recent studies have shown the serious effects of poor nutrition, especially thiamine deficiency, for very elderly people. There is also growing acceptance of the importance of high vitamin B levels before and during early pregnancy in the prevention of congenital malformations.

At a time when increasing numbers of people in our society are dependent on state benefits it is

managed and elections no longer provide a genuine choice of candidate.

Improving labour productivity will not be easy. An official report complained that on average one in ten of the workers in the state sector was absent and the others did less than five hours' work a day. A

member of the Kraigher Commission which was charged with the preparatory work for the reforms predicted serious labour problems because the strict conditions requested by foreign creditors would have to be met. Yugoslavia can expect a drop in living standards and general demands to tighten their belts as measures are enforced to ensure the repayment of debts.

After the visit in March of the Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, further trading agreements were signed with the USSR, which is Yugoslavia's major supplier of oil. The need to pay in scarce hard currency is avoided by delivering in exchange a range of products from electronics to foodstuffs. But Western fears of growing economic reliance on the USSR are misplaced.

Diplomatic relations with the USSR are much less bitter than in the past, but Yugoslavia remains highly critical of Soviet policies. The large expenditure of manpower and other resources on defence is accepted by most Yugoslavs as necessary. Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan is subjected to repeated criticism in the media, and Yugoslavia has no intention of suffering the same fate.

Although no liberal democracy, Yugoslavia is moving closer to the West both politically and economically. This trend should be encouraged. Yugoslavia is strategically placed. Western support for it is very much a matter of enlightened self-interest.

Nameless JPs

From Mr C. H. Guttmann
Sir, Mr Griffin (July 27) does less than justice to those of us who serve the community as justices of the peace when he asserts that we are honour-seekers. There are countless justices who were proposed by others than themselves (myself, for example).

The difference between justices and juries on the one hand and judges on the other is surely a matter of "amateur" and "professional", with the legally professionally trained judges being named. Certainly to be appointed JP is an honour - as it must be to be made Editor of the *South Wales Argus* (which status, incidentally, was appended to Mr Griffin's letter) - but "honours" we neither seek nor are given.

Mr Griffin may not know that decorations are not awarded to justices of the peace for their services to the community at any time. I do hope that Mr Griffin, no doubt as dedicated as the actor he quotes, will not mind this mild tomfoolery.

Yours truly,
CHARLES H. GUTTMANN,
Flat D,
10 Belize Park Gardens, NW3.

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Keeping down the cost of power

From the Chairman of the London Electricity Board

Sir, While I cannot approve of Mr Alex Henney's enthusiasm (August 1) for a pre-publication public debate of the LEB's 1982-83 accounts (publication is on August 4), I must, to ensure an accurate public record, take issue with him on a number of points he makes to support his council's view that we should pass on our surplus to consumers in the form of a rebate.

He attempts to divert attention from the real issue, which is that the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) has a cash limit and that more resources for astronomy means less for the other sciences.

Shrewdly, Sir Bernard expresses the astronomers' share of the budget as

a percentage, but in money terms 17 per cent of the budget now is far more than 24 per cent of the 1975 budget.

The board did not vote "to retain the money". It decided to use the surplus to pay off its debt to Government in the firm belief that this would result in a real prospect of keeping electricity prices down in years to come.

His dismissive attitude to administrative problems belies the genuine difficulties of identifying to whom a rebate should be paid. Not all consumers would have been eligible and, bearing in mind the high turnover of London consumers, this would be difficult to trace.

These particular matters aside, it is the nature of Mr Henney's letter that disappoints me. In the last few years the board has made great strides in improving efficiency and reducing costs. (We have, in fact, reduced our staff by 1,400 and cut our costs by £14m.) Yet Mr Henney, as a member of the board and present at the debate in question, chooses to write to you in advance of the publication of the annual accounts, discusses the board's proceedings and offers a one-sided account of the process by which fellow members reached their decision on the rebate.

My colleagues and I fully accept our accountability to the public through Parliament for the performance of LEB, but the board will not function properly unless its members have respect for each other.

I regret this lack of inhibition regarding the board's deliberations and urge him to have a higher regard for the confidentiality and freedom of expression without which there can be no bold thinking and effective decision making.

Yours faithfully,

D. G. JEFFERIES, Chairman,

London Electricity Board,

Templar House,

81-87 High Holborn, WC1.

August 2.

Control of asbestos

From Professor E. D. Acheson and Dr M. J. Gardner

Sir, In your brief reference to our report, "The control limit for asbestos", in your issue of July 29 you mentioned that we recommended the formal prohibition of the manufacture and importation of new products made of brown or blue asbestos.

We wish to point out that we also recommended that, in view of the fact all forms of asbestos (including white asbestos) can cause cancer, the use of all types of asbestos should be curtailed as safer and effective substitutes become available and in the meantime further improvements in control should be made as advances in engineering occur.

In making these recommendations we took into account that asbestos is extremely durable and that products containing it may require further processing in circumstances far removed from its production where dust levels are difficult to control.

Yours faithfully,

DONALD ACHESON, Director

and Professor of Clinical Epidemiology,

M. J. GARDNER, Reader in

Medical Statistics,

MRC Environmental Epidemiology

Unit,

University of Southampton,

Southampton General Hospital,

Southampton.

July 29.

Musical manners

From Mr N. J. Bonham-Carter

Sir, I am afraid that Mr Harvey's letter (July 25) is little more than an expression of personal taste masquerading as an aesthetic judgment. If it took me no more than 30 years to like a wide range of "this stuff" (his phrase), I do not consider that this gives me any particular right to exact my taste or judgment over that of others.

All the same, I should be inclined to back Mr Ponsonby's judgment (July 12) of what is "alive, beautiful and necessary to our lives in the musical field" over Mr Harvey's, on the evidence of his letter.

Yours faithfully,

N. J. BONHAM-CARTER,

Old School House,

Crettingham,

Woodbridge,

Suffolk.

July 29.

Limits of parole

From the Chairman of Council of the Magistrates' Association

Sir, The waste of their own and the community's resources represented by offenders is at a high level and the general trend is upward.

This needs to be tackled, not only at the stage of prevention, but also at any point where the risk of

recidivism can be reduced. A point where this possibility should be examined is outlined in Lord Windlesham's letter (July 21).

Rightly the suggested minimum period of eligibility for parole does not, except when they are sitting in the crown court, directly affect the jurisdiction of magistrates. The maximum sentence of six months' imprisonment which they may impose for a single offence does not

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Science spending and tangible assets

From Professor S. J. Pirt

Sir, The latest contribution by Sir Bernard Lovell (July 30) to the special pleading by the astronomers for more resources is revealing. Sir Bernard's letter is a concoction of red herring and Marie Antoinette sentiment, "Let them eat cake", as far as scientists of other disciplines are concerned.

He attempts to divert attention from the real issue, which is that the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) has a cash limit and that more resources for astronomy means less for the other sciences.

Shrewdly, Sir Bernard expresses the astronomers' share of the budget as

a percentage, but in money terms 17 per cent of the budget now is far more than 24 per cent of the 1975 budget.

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Yours faithfully,

D. G. JEFFERIES, Chairman,

London Electricity Board,

Templar House,

81-87 High Holborn, WC1.

August 2.

Paid jobs for all

From Mr Alan Eden-Green

Sir, Why does Francis Purnell (July 28) assume that there will never again be paid jobs for all? Certainly there is a future in which much hitherto done by humans will be done by courtesy of the new technology. But can we not envisage a society in which the rest is roughly divided between those able and willing to work for money? Could we not devise a system whereby most people worked for about 20 hours a week (or nine months a year, say,) rather than only some of them doing 40? It has for long seemed absurd that many industrial executives are today working a longer week than their grandfathers did. Most of them would like more leisure, more ready free time, but our economic system seems to insist on putting all the work into fewer hands. It ought not to be too difficult to change that.

This disturbing result has, it is clear, stimulated the research council to commission further analyses of a similar nature. However, Sir Bernard need not worry too much because it seems that the SERC prefers to spend its money on a tangible asset, such

THE ARTS

After thirty years of music hall Jimmy Jewel turned to straight acting, and tomorrow returns to the Lyttelton in *You Can't Take It With You*. Interview by Sheridan Morley

Marvellous on the boards

Though it won a Pulitzer Prize on its first outing in 1936, and though its current Broadway revival with Jason Robards and Colleen Dewhurst is about the best thing to be seen in an otherwise moribund New York, Kaufman and Hart's classic comedy *You Can't Take It With You* remains curiously little-known over here. The National Theatre production opening tomorrow may however be about to change all that.

This is the one about the eccentric Sycamore family, who survive the Depression in New York by becoming so totally detached from reality that they cease to exist even for income tax purposes: it is a play about love and egocentrism and immigration and mild lunacy in roughly that order, and like much of the best of Kaufman and Hart it affords an entire gallery of wonderful character studies from the refugee Russian 'ballet-master' all the way through to the mother who spends ten years as a playwright because somebody unaccountably delivers a typewriter to her from door. For the National, a starry cast list includes Geraldine McEwan, Brewster Mason, Margaret Courtenay, and Ronald Hines, but the key role of the grandfather, the one being played on Broadway now by Robards, goes to Jimmy Jewel in his first return to the National and indeed the live theatre in almost a decade.

The last time he was there was when the company was still housed at the Vic and he was doing *Comedians*: "We started that at Nottingham with Richard Eyre, also now here at the National, directing and Peter Hall came to the first night and asked how soon we could move down to the Vic. In fact it took about six months, because I'd already agreed to do *The Sunshine Boys* in the West End and they were good enough to wait for me. Mind you, that was the part of a lifetime: plays like *Comedians* don't happen twice. When I first read it I thought it was far too full of filthy language in the first act; not that I was shocked, but I knew that if all the rude words were spoken in the first act then the Jonathan Pryce character would never be able to use them so shockingly in the second. Eyre agreed with me and eventually Trevor Griffiths, the author, did too: one of the joys of starting out on the hills is that you learn what an audience will take and when they'll take it."

Like many of the best character actors in the business, from Max Wall

all the way through to Arthur English, Jimmy Jewel only started in the legitimate theatre when he was past his fiftieth birthday.

"Frank Muir was then running the comedy at the BBC and about fifteen years ago he asked me to do a *Variety Playhouse* script called *Spanner in the Works*; I'd never done a play before, but variety theatres were closing up all over England, my cousin Ben Warriss was keen to end the double act and my wife and son took one look at the script and said, 'Well, what have you got to lose?' So I did it and since then I've been an actor. The irony is that now Ben is back in the business too, acting in a summer season of *His-De-Hi* on Bournemouth pier. But we'll never do the act again. All that's over."

When Ben said he didn't want to go on with it, I thought I was finished too so for a while I went into property, doing up flats in Kensington. I trained as a master carpenter, you see, before I went on the halls, and I've always owned flats because I learn to be very careful about the money I was making when times were good. I came from a music-hall family and I'd seen too many good comedians fall on hard times not to learn a bit about where to put the money away.

"We were really a family called Marsh, but father always worked as Jimmy Jewel. He wouldn't let me call myself Jimmy Jewel Jr, so for years I was always doing Chevalier impressions; then we kept changing our names on the hills, so the audience wouldn't know it was all one family. Actors today don't know they're born, just having to rehearse and do one or two plays at a time; we used to have to pack the scenery, run the band calls, everything. For a while I went off on my own, running what they used to call the 'if it' bills; for £5 a week you had to do the comedy spot, in the first half of the bill twice nightly, then you had to manage other acts, do the paying out on the Saturday night, and if there was any money extra then you shared it out on a percentage basis; that's why they were called 'if it'."

"Those were the days when I learnt to be careful about money: I used to have to go round paying out £6 a week to once-great comedians like Ernie Mayne who'd lost everything and gone so mad that he used to see imaginary income-tax inspectors hiding in dressing-room cupboards. It was a rough business. But then I met

up with Ben and we had thirty very good years up the top of the bill: we never once had a quarrel, at least not when anyone else was there to see it. You have to run a double act like a marriage, stick to the rules, otherwise it all goes wrong. Mind you, by the end the whole business had gone wrong: the variety impresarios all went into commercial television and allowed the old theatres to crumble away. When I started out, there were 22 theatres in the Greater Manchester area, all with different variety bills playing twice nightly six nights a week, and all that was allowed to crumble away to nothing because they thought there might be more money in television.

"But once you're in the theatre you can never really leave it: all the time I had out in the 1960s, doing up the flats, I felt really terrible. Thought I was dying of something. The moment the script of that *Variety Playhouse* came along I felt marvellous again and that's how I've felt ever since. Then after quite a lot of television acting I thought maybe I was ready for a stage play, and Bernie Delfont brought me *The Sunshine Boys*, which was by Neil Simon, but could just as well have been written about Jewel and Warriss. It was the story of a double act, so by the time I got to the audition in New York for Neil Simon I already knew thirty years more about his play than he did. He kept asking me where I learnt the timing, Jewel and Warriss, I told him, but I don't think he knew much about the English music halls.

"Anyway he seemed to like me, so much in fact that when the Delfont deal fell through he let me buy the rights in the play myself for London and sent his own brother over to direct. Six months we did, at the Piccadilly, then *Comedians* again, then a lot more television plays and now this. Mind you, I made a few mistakes along the way: turned down a play at Hampstead called *Incident at Tulie Hill* because nobody bothered to tell me that Harold Pinter was going to direct it, and I thought who needs a play about an actor's suicide in a railway tunnel when there are three million unemployed? But I've just made a television film for David Puttnam, all about a cricket groundsman fighting for his job against a new committee, and that should be on Channel 4 this autumn.

"Once you've played the Empire Glasgow you know two things:

survival and humanity. That's really all an actor needs, that and a good script. There's a book by Neville Venier called *The Pied Piper*, about an old Englishman leading children out of Occupied France in the war. That's what I want to do next, as a six-part television series, if I can just get the rights. I don't have any great classical yearnings; people keep telling me I'd be marvellous in Chekhov but I can't understand a word of it and I could never get the rhythm of Shaw's language right for Doolittle in *Pygmalion*. Arthur English managed



Jewel as grandfather in *You Can't Take It With You*

it marvellously on television but I could never get near it. Then they offered me *Lear* and the *Merchant of Venice* at Exeter, so I went out and bought both books and couldn't understand a bloody word of them either. It's no good doing things you can't understand or won't enjoy: if you're not going to be happy on stage, then how is the audience going to enjoy it? As soon as I start becoming an embarrassment to myself or other people in the theatre, that's when I'll stop. Until then, it's the best life in the world."

Dance

Fokine ballets

Festival Hall

Festival Ballet has always (well, usually) made a speciality of Mikhail Fokine's works from the earliest Diaghilev era. Their all-Fokine programme on Monday was doubly rewarded – by an almost full house, and by what I take to be some posthumous messages from the choreographer, who died in 1942, revising the duet which he was mitigation enough at some stage to add to *Scheherazade*. Or perhaps this was just an example of what Marie Rambert once described as finding new beauties in the choreography.

Rambert was better at such innovative editing than most people, including Nicholas Benoisoff, who has been responsible for all Festival Ballet's versions of this ballet. Presumably he taught the sexier, more gymnastic, less musical duet that now clashes even more heavily than before with the rest of the ballet. One gathers, however, that Clifford Williams also had a hand in the revival, although I cannot find his name in the programme. Which of them invented the trio of musicians added to the opening scene? And which is responsible for the more heavy-handed music at the end?

Since the plot hinges on unbridled lust, I thought it a pity that Manola Asencio and Jay Jolley, in the leading roles, seemed not to be enjoying their dalliance at all. The other ladies of the harem and their gentle-

men visitors retired discreetly off-stage for their social chit-chat. Perloff's own playing of the Chief Eunuch has lost the oily servility it once had; Frederic Jahn-Werner stamps louder and rolls his eyes more furiously than his predecessors as Shah Shapar, but to less effect.

There are to be several casts;

some of the others may prove more convincing. Meanwhile, I was left thinking how much more impression Nijinsky must have made on spectators in a much shorter role. Obviously room is not always better.

The Polovian Dances from *Prince Igor* worked better, in spite of the debilitating effect of gender and unintelligible singing by the London Chorale. Nigel Burgoine looks impressive as the leading warrior, spins strongly, and will be really rather good when he can project more confidence in his own ability. The six Polovian girls were also particularly good, although Cheryl Liss gave a too mannered account of their leader.

From the swirling descent of

Les Sylphides, which opened the evening, was taken at the lugubrious pace insisted upon by Alicia Markova for her productions nowadays, although I do not remember her ever dancing it so slowly. The cheerful distant view on the backcloth, by Geoffrey Guy after Corot, is the more surprising by contrast, even though shaded in the foreground by some handsomely gloomy trees.

John Percival

Popular song

Steve Ross

Pizza on the Park

Black is would properly be the requirement for attendance at the Hyde Park Corner pizza restaurant for the next three weeks, but Steve Ross is the kind of performer who can make even the tired brown-suited businessman, feet as spruce and alert as an extra in a night-club scene, directed by Bush Berkley.

In succession to Mabel Mercer and Bobby Short as a bearer of the torch of the classic American popular song, Ross comes to us from the Oak Room of the Algonquin Hotel, where he reminds Manhattanites of a time before 42nd Street took the carriage trade for rough trade. Younger than his predecessors, he is further removed from a first-hand knowledge of the golden age and, with his broad-lapelled tuxedo and Rudy Vallee haircut, seems more of a self-conscious anachronism; but he is a persuasive interpreter, and the quality of his imagination ensures pleasant surprises.

A thronged house on Monday heard an opening act which lasted just over an hour and

contained more than two dozen songs. Porter and Berlin were, appropriately, the openers: "Looking at You", "Top Hat", "White Tie and Tails" and "Putting on the Ritz". A bit arch, one thought, was the vibrato too affected in Alec Wilder's "While We're Young", the projection of Arthur Schwartz's and Howard Dietz's "I Guess I'll Have to Change My Plans" too coy, the syncopation of "Sal's Away" too pat.

Perhaps so, but, when Ross's light tenor relaxed and his piano accompaniments began to flow, we had the first highlight in a swooning treatment of "Well Gather Lilacs", followed by cleverly pointed readings of "Don't Put Your Daughter on the Stage", "Mrs Worthington", "It's Delovely" and the full, hilarious lyric of Porter's "Can-Can". Contemporary material is carefully integrated, helped by the swift pace of the presentation and the lack of reference to sources. "Lilacs" apart, I most enjoyed the giddy romance of "Blue Skies", "Thanks for the Memory" and "The Very Thought of You", for which Ross found perfect registrations of warmth and regret.

Richard Williams

Art of Cricket

Fine Art Society

The British Museum's current *Spring Life* exhibition seems to open up an infinitude of possibilities. Why range so widely – would there not be more than enough material in just one sport? Why be so narrow – how about including paintings and sculptures as well as prints? As though in answer to both these questions, John Player has sponsored a sizable exhibition, and a substantial book to go with it, devoted exclusively to that most English of games, cricket. *Art of Cricket*, at the Fine Art Society, until August 13, begins at the beginning, in the approved manner, and goes on, if not until the end (for who would

dare to predict that?), at least up to Ruskin Spear's lively Pop-Art portrait of Fred Trueman. Inevitably in such a show, the balance between art-interest and subject-interest, is at times a little precarious. Funny though this is, this is not much of a problem with the earliest works, perhaps because for any artwork to survive for more than two centuries it is likely to have some sort of artistic quality, while any scrap of evidence about the origins of the game is bound to have its own historical significance. The cricket enthusiast can observe the gradually changing forms of the bat in the long series of cricketing portraits (almost a genre of its own) in portraits of boys and young men during the second half of the eighteenth century, while those whose interest is

rather the variety of character painters like Francis Hayman or Joseph Wright of Derby were able to get into what might be strictly stereotyped works. Cricket even managed to get into family groups and conversation pieces like Thomas Hudson's *Mrs Matthew Mitchell and her Children* or Thomas Beach's *The Tindall Family*. It crops up in Victorian times in the occasional rustic genre piece, such as the Tate's charming *A Country Cricket Match*, Sussler by John Robertson Reid (now when, I wonder, did the Tate itself last find wall-space for that?), and we have probably forgotten that before he made himself into a Victorian sage, Watts earned a honest penny in 1837, by making five lithographs to illustrate the finer points of

batsmanship. We may also forget that Camille Pissarro was sufficiently charmed by the atmosphere, if not the technicalities, of the game to paint it a couple of times on his visits to England. Its impact seems to have been less on twentieth-century painters – you have to look quite hard to determine why Carel Weight's *The First Cricket Match of Spring* is actually so called. But there is still plenty of material left undisturbed: Sir Gerald Kelly, for example, painted some of his most evocative small panels at the Oval facing towards the gasworks during cricket matches, but none of them is included. So the way is open for further explorations – not to mention *Art of Football* and all the rest of the sports in turn.

John Russell Taylor

Galleries



Strength and sensuousness: John Aler, Rachel Yakar

Hilary Finch

Special invitation
VENICE FILM FESTIVAL 1983

RACHEL LINDSAY IS MISSING

RUNNERS

Starring Jane Asher and James Fox
Directed by Charles Sturridge
Written by Stephen Poliakoff
Produced by Barry Henson
STARTS THURS 4 AUG
GATE

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Investment
and
FinanceCity Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 718.0 up 10.9
FT Gilts: 78.89 up 0.04
FT All Shares: 448.53 down 5.65 (Datastream estimate)
Bargains: 17.303
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 95.57 down 0.88
New York: Dow Jones
Average (latest): 193.71
down 0.50
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
Index: 904.43 up 24.85
Hongkong: Hang Seng
Index: 155.95 up 4.11
Amsterdam: 147.5, up 0.8
Sydney: ASX Index: 66.3
down 5.8
Frankfurt: Commerzbank
Index: 970.40 up 9.2
Brussels: General
Index: 132.51 down 1.92
Paris: CAC Index: 129.2 up
D.3
Zurich: SKA General: 292.5
down 0.5

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5070 down 15p
Index 85.1 down 0.5
DM 0.4125 down 0.0325
Fr 12.0550 down 0.0925
Yen 366.50 down 1.50
Dollar
Index 128.1 down 0.4
DM 2.6588
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.5070
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 0.567352
SDR 20.694685

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9½%
Finance houses base rate 10½%
Discount market loans 10½%
3 month interbank 10.1/16-10
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10½-10%
3 month DM 5.7/16-5.5/16
3 month Fr 147½-14%
US rates
Bank prime rate 10.50
Fed funds 9½%
Treasury long bond 88.7/32-
88.11/32
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period 5 July to 2
August, 1983 inclusive: 9.99%
percent

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$413.25 pm \$414.25
close \$413.75-414.50 (2274-
274.50) up \$5.50
New York latest \$414.25
Krugerrand (per coin):
\$426-427.50 (2282-283)
Sovereigns (new):
\$97.50-98.50 (£64.50-65.25)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: Bank Leumi (UK), J
Bibby, Glynwold Internationals;
Marley.
Finalists: Asprey, Caledonian
Associated, Cinemas, TR City
of London Trust, Joseph
Webb.
Economic statistics: Ad
vance energy statistics (June);
Housing starts and com
pletions (June).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

KCA International, Savoy
Hotel, WC2 (noon); Oil and
Associated Investment Trust,
Great Eastern Hotel, EC2
(noon); Powell Duffryn, Hilton
International, London, W1
(noon).

NOTEBOOK

Mr Cecil Parkinson is anxious
to re-establish his message that
the OFT and Monopolies
Commission will be allowed to
get on with their work in peace.
That suits ministers but will
leave industry policy, managers
and city bankers in
confusion.

Unitech, the electronics
component group, yesterday
announced details of a £6.4m
rights issue, and record pretax
profits of £5.8m for the year
ending May 28. Page 15

Another union has told the
Monopolies and Mergers
Commission that it should rule
against Trafalgar House's bid
for P & O. The Association of
Scientific, Technical and Managerial
Staffs said it fears
substantial job losses among
P & O's 3,000 shore-based staff
if Trafalgar wins control.

Rolls-Royce has won an
£8.7m turnkey contract to
supply two SK-30 generating
sets to the Trinidad and
Tobago Electricity Commission.
Assembling is being
carried out at Ainsty, near
Coventry.

THE TIMES WEDNESDAY AUGUST 3 1983

BUSINESS NEWS

13

US responds to plea from Germany and Japan

Joint intervention by central banks
curbs soaring dollar rate

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The dollar suffered a sharp
reverse yesterday when it was
revealed that the central banks
of the United States, Germany
and Japan were intervening in
world foreign exchange markets
on a co-ordinated basis to curb
the American currency's head
long ascent.

This is the first time there has
been co-ordinated exchange rate
intervention since such a move
was agreed in principle at the
Williamsburg economic summit
in May, after heavy pressure
from the European and Japanese
governments on a reluctant
US administration.

Since President Reagan came
to office in 1980, determined to
give market forces free rein, the
US authorities have intervened
only twice before – once on the
day of the attempt on the
President's life.

The three central banks first
came into the market on Friday,
after a request from Germany
and Japan to the United States,
when the dollar's climb acceler
ated after poor American
money supply figures and
warnings of higher interest rates
to come.

Though the sums of money
involved have not been re
vealed, it is thought the banks
may have spent billions of
dollars, including nearly a
billion yesterday, to stem the
dollar tide.

But the intervention failed to
prevent the dollar rising to
3½-year in New York on
Monday, which led to it being
made public in Tokyo early
yesterday, in an attempt to deter
further speculation.

This had the desired effect,
aided by intervention by the
French and Swiss – but not the
British – central banks, driving
the dollar down to DM2.6588 at
the London close from
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will cost 129.06 drachmas
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Mr Gerasimos Arsenis, the
Minister of National Economy,
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dollar resulting from high
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The maintenance of high
interest rates in the United
States shows that the United
States Government is deter
mined to pursue a monetary
policy that serves its domestic
interest at the expense of the
monetary stability of the world
economy, "he said.

Franc's fall prompts crisis talks

From Roger Beardwood, Paris

The French Government will
discuss the fall of the franc
below the psychological barrier
of eight to the dollar in an
atmosphere of crisis today.

Although the franc recovered
slightly in trading yesterday,
thanks to Central Bank intervention
in the markets, almost
nobody expects it to remain above
eight for long.

M. Jacques Delors, the
economic and finance minister
had already launched an angry
acceleration had been pro
mised.

Since President Reagan came
to office in 1980, determined to
give market forces free rein, the
US authorities have intervened
only twice before – once on the
day of the attempt on the
President's life.

The three central banks first
came into the market on Friday,
after a request from Germany
and Japan to the United States,
when the dollar's climb acceler
ated after poor American
money supply figures and
warnings of higher interest rates
to come.

But the intervention failed to
prevent the dollar rising to
3½-year in New York on
Monday, which led to it being
made public in Tokyo early
yesterday, in an attempt to deter
further speculation.

This had the desired effect,
aided by intervention by the
French and Swiss – but not the
British – central banks, driving
the dollar down to DM2.6588 at
the London close from
DM2.6840 in New York the
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Americans take over £3bn Brunei role

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Two American banks, Morgan
Guaranty and Citibank, are
now advising the oil-rich Sultan
of Brunei on his investment
policy after the Crown Agents'
abrupt loss of control over more
than £3,000m of the country's
investment funds.

The banks, which have been
bidding to become investment
advisers to the Sultan in the last
five years, James Capel, stock
broker, Morgan Grenfell,
merchant bank, and the Hong
Kong and Shanghai Bank, are
understood to be maintaining
their role alongside the Ameri
can Agents.

The royal family in Brunei
has been expected for some
time to take greater control over
its investment policy, in view of
the country's impending inde
pendence.

Negotiations with the Sultan's
representatives are con
tinuing, and no decisions about
the effect of the lost business –
more than two-thirds of the
total funds managed by the
Agents – will be taken until they
are over.

But the future of the Agents'
is uncertain.

The Crown Agents confirmed
yesterday that they have
stopped dealing on behalf of the
sultanate while the complex
legal and technical process of
transferring funds and securities
from the Brunei portfolio are
completed.

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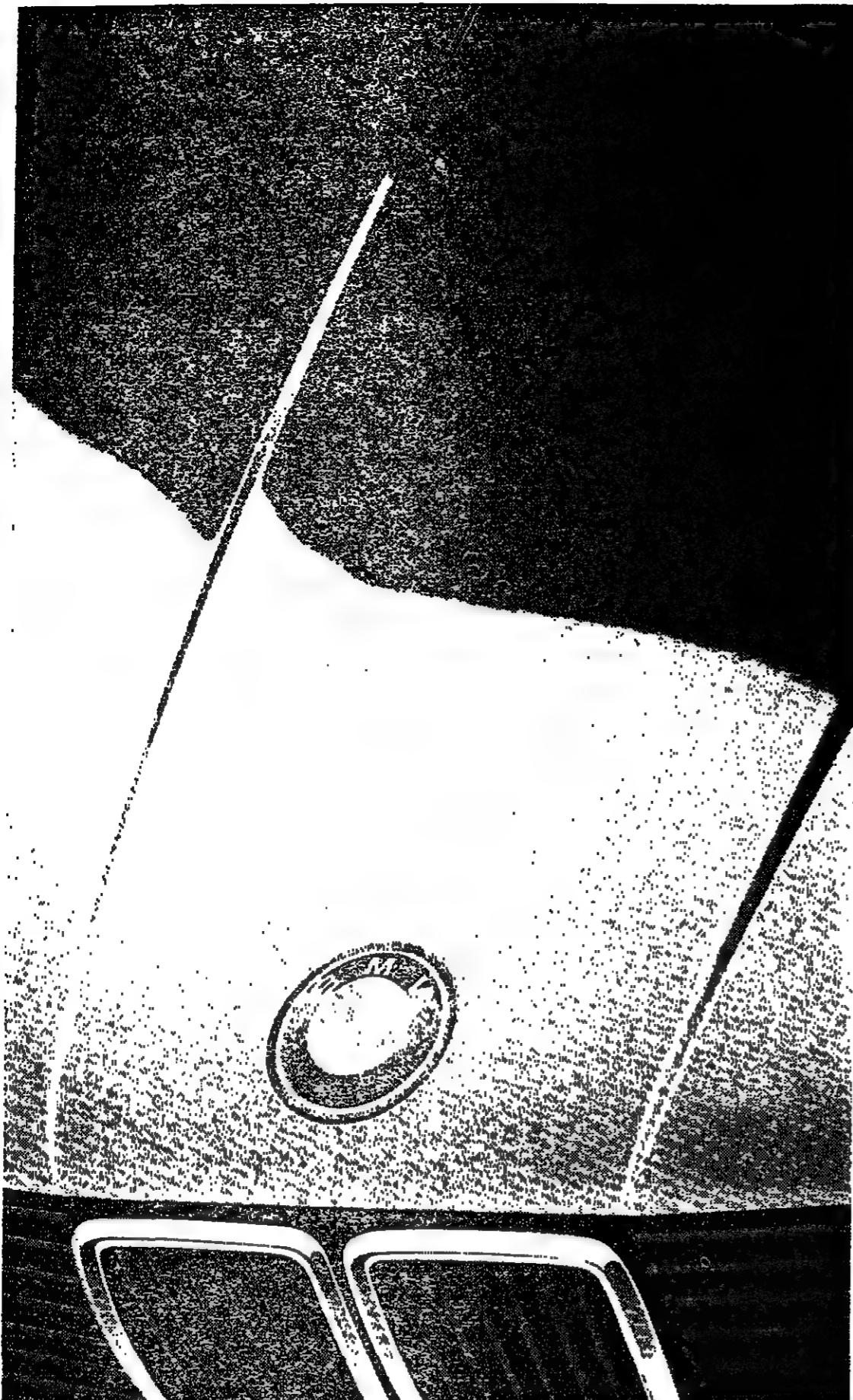
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1982 Reports and Accounts.

BMW builds on quality for future strength.

The growing world-wide demand for BMW quality has forced us to even higher performance.

The achievements of the BMW workforce speak for themselves.

Car sales rose by 8.2% to 378,000 vehicles.

Turnover rose by 21.7% to over 11 billion DM.

The people employed by BMW world-wide increased by 6.3% to more than 47,000.

Increased profits alone allowed us to invest more than 1 billion DM, to increase dividends, and to put substantially more money into reserves.

1982 has been one of the best years for BMW in a long succession of good years. It demonstrates how the company has risen to meet our customers' expectations.

World-wide success: Basis for the quality of our work.

The high production standard of BMW vehicles is one of the reasons for this development.

During the past four years of economic uncertainty in many major markets, BMW exports have increased in sales volume and market share.

This strong demand encourages us to make even more active investments in innovative products and new production technology.

The recently-introduced 3-Series demonstrates the high quality level possible and attainable today.

The future looks good.

Orders taken during the first months of this year permit us to be optimistic about our 1983 results. With the clear objective of consolidating and developing our world-wide position, our investment in new technology and product quality will continue to be higher than average.

Above all, BMW's success against tough international competition shows the future of BMW must remain based on a top quality product created by a secure workforce.

	1982	1981	Change %		1982	1981	Change %		
Sales				Balance sheet total	DM mill.	4,626.1	3,953.0	+17.9	
BMW Group	DM mill.	11,620.4	9,545.0	Common stock	DM mill.	600.0	500.0	+20.0	
BMW AG	DM mill.	8,371.5	7,822.1	Net worth	DM mill.	1,451.3	1,201.3	+20.8	
Production				Fixed assets	DM mill.	2,422.7	2,254.3	+7.5	
Cars	units	378,769	351,545	+ 7.7					
Motorcycles	units	30,554	33,120	- 7.7					
Automobile sales				Investment in tangible fixed assets	DM mill.	752.5	615.6	- 7.7	
Total	units	377,684	348,946	+ 8.2	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	DM mill.	615.6	473.1	+30.2
Domestic	units	130,798	136,399	- 5.5	Net income	DM mill.	200.0	145.0	
Foreign	units	246,886	210,547	+17.3	Dividend per old share of DM 50 nominal value	DM %	10.0	8.0	
Motorcycles sales				per new share of DM 50 nominal value	DM %	20	16		
Total	units	30,298	32,452	- 6.3					
Domestic	units	10,314	10,963	- 5.9					
Foreign	units	20,084	21,489	- 6.5					
Workforce	BMW Group	units	47,465	44,846	+ 6.3				
BMW AG	units	40,738	39,777	+ 2.4					
Workforce expenditures	DM mill.	2,243.8	2,030.8	+10.5					

BMW AG

What is happening at Dunlop, Britain's ailing tyre giant which hates to be called an ailing tyre giant? The Office of Fair Trading has now rubber-stamped the purchase of 26 per cent of Dunlop shares by the well-connected Malaysian company Pegi.

Two Pegi representatives were finally appointed to the Dunlop board a month ago and Dunlop is awaiting official Malaysian approval for a deal that will effectively sell half its Malaysian holdings to Pegi.

That settlement might appear to dampen short-term takeover speculation, if heightening longer-term uncertainty. But further spice is now being added by the relentless, and apparently speculative, rush into Dunlop shares by American investors.

On Monday, Morgan Guaranty, which makes a business of organizing American holdings in London companies, announced that transnational sources have bought up more than 17 per cent of Dunlop, using American Depository Receipts through nominee companies. That is 5 per cent more than a month ago - and almost all acquired in the past three months.

If you add in the estimated 8 per cent of Dunlop flowing anonymously around the Far East in the form of bearer shares, more than half this pillar of British industry is now held by overseas interests and a quarter by seemingly speculative holders, who, the company admits, might be only too eager to accept a full takeover bid should someone, presumably Pegi, wish to make one.

At one time, American buying lifted Dunlop shares from 53p to 80p. They have since relapsed to around 62p, pricing the group at £89m where the shares yield an unimpressive 4.5 per cent. This rating is hardly justified on trading.

Pretax profits have declined every year since 1977

Since 1977, pretax profits have declined every year from £54m to a £7m loss in 1982, when the final dividend was passed. Heavy rationalization cost below the line, particularly in tyres, brought the total loss to £80m, leaving Dunlop's balance sheet uncomfortably highly geared with loans.

Dunlop has not had anything like such a bad time since the disastrous Pirelli union - married 1971, effectively separated 1973, finally divorced 1981.

Nearly all the present trouble has been in the British and European - particularly French - tyre markets. Until the middle of 1982 it looked as though, at last, there was some recovery in these depressed markets.

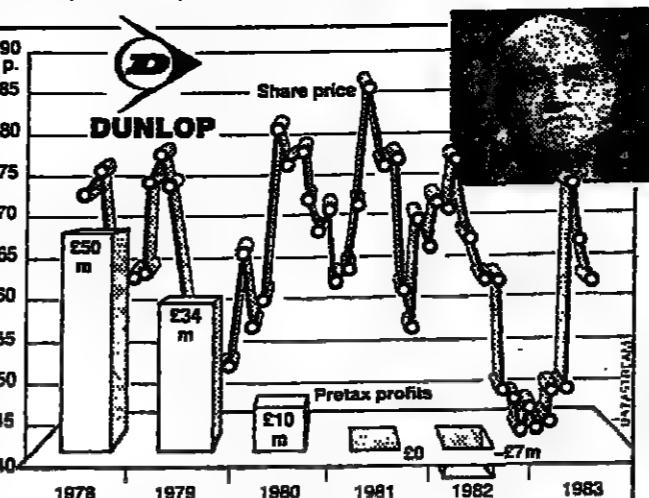
But the second half of last year proved with a vengeance that this was not the case. After a first-half profit of £4m, the group lost £11m in the second half - almost entirely due to renewed depression in tyres.

For the year as a whole, the

Sandy McLachlan

Outsiders put more pressure on Dunlop

American speculators are rushing to buy the apparently unattractive shares of Dunlop, Britain's ailing tyre multinational. Will they aid a takeover, or have they misread the intentions of Dunlop's newly acquired Malaysian partner?



Sir Campbell Fraser: Malaysian alliance

British tyre division lost £13m and the French side a further £9m. It was left to Dunlop's chairman, CBI president Sir Campbell Fraser, has had enough of a high profile over his salary increase at Dunlop at a time when the group was registering record losses. In any case, the group's high gearing is not conducive to further big write-offs - at least until Dunlop's has had the cash from its sale of Pegi.

Once approved by the Malaysian Foreign Investment Committee, this would put its 51 per cent shareholding in Dunlop Malaysian Industries Berhad (DMIB) into a new company which it will jointly own with Pegi.

In Britain, there has been some improvement in volume terms both in the original equipment market and the replacement market, but in each case price levels remain wor-

ris. It is estimated that there is a 20 per cent worldwide overcapacity in the tyre market and much of the surplus is dumped in Europe. Indeed, competition within Europe is fierce: at times, currency movements have made it possible for German-made Dunlop tyres to undercut British-made Dunlops in Britain and the Germans have not been slow to take advantage.

Over the past few years Dunlop has cut its British tyre workforce by two-thirds to just under 4,000, but the group has forecast still further "radical restructuring" in the British and European tyre divisions. Although it has not been spelled out, this restructuring will include dropping some product lines and the loss of still more jobs.

Moves are likely to be announced piecemeal until next

The figures, published next month, are likely to show the

group back to a near break-even position, although some analysts are still not looking for much better than a £2m loss.

It is, therefore, American and Far Eastern promise that is sustaining the share price and of the two, the former is the more mystifying. Dunlop has had no success in tracing the buyers through the nominees, but there are some indicators (not least from Morgan Guaranty) that point to widespread small buying rather than a single stake.

For a start, any American group wishing to buy a strategic stake would surely not be clumsy enough in execution to push the share price up by 50 per cent along the way. Second, the company has had numerous phone calls from apparently individual American shareholders wanting to know just what this company does because they have bought shares in it.

One theory about the attraction of the group in the United States is that it is a dollar stock (and Dunlop is valued at around \$1 at present price and exchange rates) with a high-technology stake in the next generation of Boeing aircraft through a contract to supply the brakes.

On the face of it, the situation in the Far East is clearer. Pegi's request for representation on the Dunlop board was reasonable, given its stake in the company, and makes sense, given that the two companies are jointly to share control over DMIB.

Pegi has repeatedly assured Dunlop that it has no intention of bidding for the whole group and, indeed, the renegotiation of terms over DMIB (Pegi was originally going to buy the whole 51 per cent direct from Dunlop) was to prevent Pegi having to make an offer to outside shareholders in DMIB.

Malaysian blessing could make Dunlop more takeover prone

For Dunlop, the most pressing need now is to achieve that official approval. Not only will it receive £55m in cash denominated in nice comfortable Swiss francs, but it will realize a £24m surplus over book value which can be offset against rationalization costs (A fact which may cause unease among at least some of the 3,750 people who still work at Fort Dunlop in Birmingham).

When it comes, the Malaysian blessing will give some relief to the hard-pressed balance sheet but, on the other hand, it could make the company even more takeover-prone than it is.

With net assets per share of 265p a share and little chance of a 10% profit forecast while the tyre market remains so depressed, Dunlop is likely to remain a takeover prospect. Indeed, the present weakness of the European tyre market, which any bidder would inherit, may be the group's strongest protection.

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Luxembourg

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Meeting of Shareholders of Trade Development Bank Holding S.A. (TDB Holding) will be held at the registered office of the Company, 34, Avenue de la Porte Neuve, Luxembourg at 2.30 p.m. on 25th August, 1983 for the purpose of considering and voting on the following matters:

1. Approval of the Chairman's Statement.
2. Approval of the Statutory Auditors' report and the unconsolidated financial statements of TDB Holding for the fiscal period ended March 31, 1983.
3. Approval of the unaudited consolidated financial statements of TDB Holding for the fiscal period ended March 31, 1983.
4. Discharge of the Directors and the Statutory Auditors concerning their duties relative to the fiscal period ended March 31, 1983.
5. Appropriation of profits and approval of
 - a distribution in cash of US\$ 800 for each 100 shares
 - a distribution of 18 shares par value US\$ 0.60 of the Common Stock of American Express Company for each 100 shares
 - a distribution of 10 warrants exercisable in shares of par value US\$ 0.60 of the Common Stock of American Express Company for each 100 shares.

By Order of the Board,
Edmond J. Safran
Chairman

Any shareholder whose shares are in bearer form and who wishes to attend the General Meeting in person must produce a depositary receipt or present his share certificates to gain admission. If he is unable to be represented at the meeting, he must lodge a proxy duly completed together with a depositary receipt at the registered office of TDB Holding at 34, Avenue de la Porte Neuve, Luxembourg, not later than August 24, 1983 at 5.00 p.m. The shareholder may obtain the depositary receipt and, if required, the form of proxy from any of the banks listed below by lodging his share certificates at their office or by arranging for the bank by whom his certificates are held to notify any of the banks listed that shares are so held.

Any shareholder whose shares are registered will receive a notice of the General Meeting at his address on the register together with a form of proxy for use at the meeting. The proxy should be lodged at TDB Holding's office in accordance with the above instructions.

The remittance of the form of proxy will not preclude a shareholder from attending in person and voting at the meeting if so desired. The resolutions may be passed by a simple majority provided that no single shareholder or proxy may cast votes in respect of more than one-fifth of the issued capital or more than two-fifths of all shares represented in person or by proxy at the meeting.

Copies of this notice and of the Interim Report including the financial statements of TDB Holding for the fiscal period ended March 31, 1983 may be obtained at its registered office, and from any of the banks at the following addresses:

- *Manufacturers Hanover Limited, 8 Princes Street, London EC2P 2EN.
- *Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., 2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.
- *Manufacturers Hanover Bank Belgium, 13, Rue de Ligne, 1000 Brussels.
- *Manufacturers Hanover Nodding, 20, Rue de la Ville-l'Évêque, 75008 Paris.
- *Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015.
- *Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, Bockenheimer Landstr. 51/53, Frankfurt.
- Republic National Bank of New York, 492 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10018.
- *Trade Development Bank, 23, Corso S. Gottardo, 6630 Chiasso, I.
- *Trade Development Bank, 30 Monument Street, London EC3R 8LH.
- *Trade Development Bank (France) S.A., 20, Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris.
- *Trade Development Bank (Luxembourg) S.A., 34, Avenue de la Porte Neuve, Luxembourg.
- *Trade Development Bank, 2, Place du Lac, 1204 Geneva.

*Paying Agent of TDB Holding.

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ATHLETICS

Ovett overruled as possible Coe replacement

By Pat Butcher

Sebastian Coe cannot be replaced in the 800 metres at next week's world championships in Helsinki, the technical committee there decided yesterday. So the possibilities of Ovett taking his rival's place — and getting his original wish — to double up at 800 metres and 1,500 metres — will not be realized.

When Coe's withdrawal with suspected glandular fever was announced on Monday's night, the British Amateur Athletic Board telephoned the technical director, Pierre Dassiaux, and the organizing committee of the Helsinki event.

After studying the British plan of extenuating circumstances, and the use of an athlete already nominated for another event, the committee decided that the closing date of July 28 was final.

This is the second year running that a British team have been a man short in the middle-distance events at a



Cook: world 800m hope

major championships. Glandular fever caused Coe to withdraw from the European 1,500 metres race in Athens last September after he had lost in the 800 metres. Coe had been a late replacement for Ovett in the 1,500 metres. Steve Cram won the race and Graham Williamson fell with 500 metres to go.

Peter Elliot and Garry Cook are Britain's representatives in the Helsinki 800 metres. John Le Masurier, chairman of the British selectors, said everyone was disappointed with the decision against a replacement, particularly in view of the enormous strength in depth that Britain have in the middle distances. "We could have sent any one of seven other athletes who would be as good as Coe, so that respect it is a bit annoying," he said.

Dr Nick Whitehead, the British team manager in Helsinki next week, referred to Coe's illness when he launched

the National Coaching Foundation yesterday. A former athlete and director of the foundation, Dr Whitehead said: "If Coe had the full physiological and medical tests available then this situation might not have happened."

"There is a dire need for a medical testing network over the country. I can't say that the unrepresented champions like Allan Wells, Dorey Thompson, Steve Ovett and Coe recently could have been prevented but they could have had more help."

YACHTING

Richards plays a joker to trump the winds

From a Special Correspondent, Long Beach

In a race that saw unpredictable wind shifts, unusual at Long Beach where conditions are usually steady, only Jo Richards, Mike Holmes and Chris Lai among the British entries emerged with credit on the third day of the Olympic Regatta.

Richard's seventh place was all the more remarkable after he rounded the first mark in twenty-ninth place. With nothing to gain by following the pack, he played a "JOKER" on the last beat as the wind shifted, overtaking 22 boats by the finish. He now lies first overall.

Holmes and Osie Stewart sailed into third place to consolidate their position of second overall behind the New Zealanders. Jones and Lai, who moved to sixteenth in a race won by the Cuniff brothers from Italy, with four races to go and a disqualification as their likely discard, the Italians will be hard to beat if they remain consistent.

A late protest by a measurer against Lai and Jones put them in seventh place in jeopardy for a while, but the jury, which included the American 12-metre helmsman Bill Ficker, took but a short while to

dismiss it. The problem was a technicality concerning the footstraps. They now lie sixth overall.

The other British team members had varying degrees of success and misfortune, due mainly to wind shifts reading, but Roddy Bridge was disqualified from ninth place in the final for a starting-line incident in the first race.

Lemieux, Rob White was eighteenth in the tornados, a class now led overall by Randy Smyth with six wins.

A decision by the committee to allow him a new boat after slight damage earlier had not been greeted with much tolerance by the rest of the fleet, but there is no doubt this young sailmaker's exceptional skill.

Another close finish saw Southgate beat Hayes (Kent) by three runs. Cook (73) and Dunn (72) pushed Southgate to 205 for five and Hayes arrived at the final need for 12 to win. They managed to gain only nine to finish on 203 for eighth. Southgate's Maciver taking four for 48.

Keynham paid the full cost of his folly when putting Hastings in last of the twelve-winner. Cuniff (63) and Lawrence (51) put on 108 for the second wicket as Hastings reached 240 for eight and Keynham collapsed to 124.

The fourth quarter-final between

RESULTS: Third race (L to R): 1. Cheff (61), British placings: 3. Holmes and Stewart, 27. Weatherall and Barker, Boiling: 1, Morris: 11, 7. Lai (16), 20. Bridge (16), 19. Jones (16), 16. Cuniff (16), 15. Tomaszek (16), 14. Robs White (16), 13. Howell (16), 10. Boyce (16), Potts (16), Reynolds (16), 15. McIntrye.

America's Cup, page 18
Other yachting, page 17

THE TIMES WEDNESDAY AUGUST 3 1983

CRICKET

Three reasons why Hampshire may feel more at home

By Ivo Temant

The luck of the draw gives necessary impetus to three out of four of the New Zealand tour's quarter-finals to be played today (Wed). The meeting of Gloucestershire and Hampshire, for example, would be less well balanced if it were to be played at Southampton rather than Bristol.

As it is Gloucestershire deserve some recognition, least of all for the haphazard manner in which they went out of the Benson and Hedges Cup (did Graveney keep the coin which settled their fate?). Their opponents, who have yet to reach a Lord's final, may well have been the side they wanted to face at the time of the draw. Whether that will still be the case after the results of the last three days is another matter.

Hampshire, at the moment, look pretty formidable. Greenidge and Smith cannot stop scoring runs, and Marshall cannot stop wanting the ball. It is like a drug to him. They are three good reasons why Gloucestershire will be hard pressed to win, unless of course Zaheer convinces them like he outshone Gooch in the previous round at Leicestershire.

Graveney, who missed the championship match at Portsmouth, should have recovered after a shoulder injury and Stovold, hit on the hand by Marshall, will play.

Home advantage could make all the difference in the Northamptonshire v Middlesex tie. It is time

Northamptonshire's powerful bat-line up put on a concerted show. They will be at full strength today, having returned from Headingley, Kapil Dev having recovered from a swollen knee and Sharp fit again after damaging a calf muscle.

Middlesex are, of course, the most successful team in the country at present, and are favoured to win today. They are though still without Butcher. Today Emburey looks likely to bat at No 3 — a tribute to how his batting has improved, but not perhaps, to the strength of the middle-order.

Sussex, who play Somerset at Hove, will be without Roux, their South African fast bowler, who has been told to rest for the rest of the season. He has been troubled by a groin strain all summer. It means that Reeve, their 20-year-old medium-pace bowler who was formerly on the Lord's ground staff, will probably get a game. It also means that Imran may be asked to do some bowling — if only off a few paces. According to reports from Lancashire, his foot is used on Saturday when more is used.

Somerset, meanwhile, should be able to include Richards, who has been suffering from a stomach bug. He will hand back the captaincy to Botham. Sloombe and Palmer are also likely to return. There is a good omen for Sussex, who have been having such a wretched time in the

championship. It was on June 14 that they last won a championship match against Gloucestershire.

And so to Canterbury, scene of yet another cup-tie. This one, between Kent and Warwickshire, would, it seems, have been better balanced had it been played at Edgbaston.

Kent, however, have problems with injuries. Dilley will be given a painkiller injection this morning to determine whether he is fit. In New Zealand's second innings on Monday he bowled despite a bruised heel. Brian Luckhurst, Kent's manager, is aware that he plays today, his chances of being fit for the Lord's Test next week will be diminished. It's one of those club versus county games that have been reviled by football managers.

Benson, one of Kent's in-form batsmen, injured an ankle while fielding at Chesterfield on Monday, and may not play. Similarly, Warwickshire are struggling to get Old, one of the more injury-prone men in the game, fit again after a shoulder injury.

• The Hampshire all-rounder Trevor Jesty, tipped to take over from Ian Botham should the out-of-form Somerset captain be dropped by the England selectors, said today that Botham should retain his place in the team. "England should not drop Botham despite his bad run," Jesty said. "They cannot afford to do without him at the moment."



Kapil Dev: recovered from swollen knee

Minor counties cricket

By Michael Berry

boundary edge provide a rustic charm.

Norfolk cricket can look back on many distinguished performers. On Monday and Tuesday the appearance on the ground of Geoff and Eric Edrich, brothers of Bill, brought the memories flooding back for the older members. Eric related a remarkable story of a club man in which his side, Buckingham, scored 250 off 14

overs.

Others lie. Lakenham lives up to all expectations. The setting is pleasant in the extreme, the hospitality warm, and the general organization a credit to the Norfolk club. Desirably, the support is healthy and knowledgeable. Only in the north-east and south-west of the country, and perhaps in the Potteries grounds in Staffordshire, can the game at this level stimulate such lively interest.

At the only remaining festival of its kind on the Minor Counties circuit, the Lakenham cricket fortnight is unique. Traditionally it is held in the last week of July and the first week of August, and Norfolk play all their championship home games then.

The ground is owned by Colmans of Norwich and is available only for the two weeks. The pavilion with its thatched roof, built in 1936, and the small, family-size marques on the

eight-ball overs. In later years, John Edrich, Peter Parfitt and Clive Radley were other famous names to play under the Norfolk flag.

My visit coincided with games against Bedfordshire and Staffordshire. Unfortunately, I was too late to witness the opening game, in which F. L. Q. Handley, swept Norfolk to victory over Cumberland with a century off 63 balls. Handley, known as both Fred and Queen, is now captain, having taken over from Philip Sharpe, the former Yorkshire player, who was not reengaged for 1983.

Against Bedfordshire it was

Parvez Mir, the Pakistani all-rounder, who stood out. But the visitors, who have not made the best of starts in the eastern division, battled bravely to come as near to victory as Norfolk did on the final afternoon.

Morgan, a Luton postman, twice

passed 50 in the match and Cederwall, an all-rounder from New Zealand, who is a recent recruit, continued a promising start. Cederwall's first appearance had been in the previous match, against Cambridge, for whom Parry, the Welshman Test player, was making his first championship appearance of the season.

Up to and including Aug 1

Championship table

	P	W	L	D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	3

CRICKET

Warwickshire neither depose the monarch nor prolong the rain

By Alan Gibson

LORD'S: Middlesex (24 pts) beat Warwickshire (4) by eight wickets.

Despite some interference from the weather, Middlesex polished off Warwickshire with seven overs to spare, in the way champions should. Gatting declared at the overnight score, 132 ahead. He would probably have liked a few more runs but lost a quarter of an hour to rain at the start and could not be sure whether it might reoccur. There was always a ray of light in the sky, from a background of blue, and often a sound of distant thunder, like one of the old expresses to the North getting up steam from Marylebone.

Warwickshire had lost three wickets by lunch, those of David Smith, Lloyd and Amis. The score was 103. Yet in the afternoon, Kallicharan and Humpage went so serenely for a time that I was beginning to think in terms of a draw and a 3.30 finish. There was not much wrong with the pitch, except the slight wear that you expect on a third day in mixed weather.

Then Hughes broke the partnership, with a yorker to Humpage at 166. Middlesex at once crowded the bat for the tall, nervous-looking young Dyer, but hooked a bigger fish when Kallicharan mistimed an off-drive at Emburey and was caught. He had played a beautiful innings, but after he went, Warwickshire were reduced to hesitant defence.

At half past three the rain stopped play, but tea was taken and little time was lost. At four o'clock they were out again, but only for an over or so. A Warwickshire family sitting near me cheered and clapped the rain with Midlands realism. It was about the last thing they had to applaud. Play began again after 20 minutes, and Warwickshire collapsed dismally under and onslaught from Daniel Emburey, though, had been the most accurate and

telling bowler throughout the innings.

Middlesex had to score 79 in 65 minutes. They lost their opening pair, but there was never any doubt they would win. Gatting scored most of the runs and Gatting made sure there was no nonsense. He is at present monarch of all he surveys, except of course the England team.

WARWICKSHIRE First Innings 153 (K D Smith 103; J Emburey 4 for 48). Second Innings

T A Lloyd b Humpage 18

D J Smith b Emburey 18

A J Humpage c Batsford b Emburey 17

M R Amis c Batsford b Emburey 16

R W Humpage b Hughes 15

R H Dyer c Dowson b Daniel 10

A M Francis b Dow 9

G C Smith not out 8

W Hogg b Daniel 7

Extras (b, lb, w, n, nb) 19

Total 0 210

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51; 2-76, 3-85, 4-

5-103, 6-120, 7-130, 8-132, 9-133, 10-155,

11-162, 12-163, 13-165; 1; Daniel 11-165;

Emburey 12-165; 2; Humpage 14-165;

3; Hogg 14-165; 4; Daniel 14-165;

5; Smith 14-165; 6; Daniel 14-165;

7; Dyer 14-165; 8; Hogg 14-165; 9; Daniel 14-165;

10; Humpage 14-165; 11; Daniel 14-165;

12; Emburey 14-165; 13; Hogg 14-165;

14-165; 15; Daniel 14-165;

16; Hogg 14-165; 17; Daniel 14-165;

18; Hogg 14-165; 19; Daniel 14-165;

20; Hogg 14-165; 21; Daniel 14-165;

22; Hogg 14-165; 23; Daniel 14-165;

24; Hogg 14-165; 25; Daniel 14-165;

26; Hogg 14-165; 27; Daniel 14-165;

28; Hogg 14-165; 29; Daniel 14-165;

30; Hogg 14-165; 31; Daniel 14-165;

32; Hogg 14-165; 33; Daniel 14-165;

34; Hogg 14-165; 35; Daniel 14-165;

36; Hogg 14-165; 37; Daniel 14-165;

38; Hogg 14-165; 39; Daniel 14-165;

40; Hogg 14-165; 41; Daniel 14-165;

42; Hogg 14-165; 43; Daniel 14-165;

44; Hogg 14-165; 45; Daniel 14-165;

46; Hogg 14-165; 47; Daniel 14-165;

48; Hogg 14-165; 49; Daniel 14-165;

50; Hogg 14-165; 51; Daniel 14-165;

52; Hogg 14-165; 53; Daniel 14-165;

54; Hogg 14-165; 55; Daniel 14-165;

56; Hogg 14-165; 57; Daniel 14-165;

58; Hogg 14-165; 59; Daniel 14-165;

60; Hogg 14-165; 61; Daniel 14-165;

62; Hogg 14-165; 63; Daniel 14-165;

64; Hogg 14-165; 65; Daniel 14-165;

66; Hogg 14-165; 67; Daniel 14-165;

68; Hogg 14-165; 69; Daniel 14-165;

70; Hogg 14-165; 71; Daniel 14-165;

72; Hogg 14-165; 73; Daniel 14-165;

74; Hogg 14-165; 75; Daniel 14-165;

76; Hogg 14-165; 77; Daniel 14-165;

78; Hogg 14-165; 79; Daniel 14-165;

80; Hogg 14-165; 81; Daniel 14-165;

82; Hogg 14-165; 83; Daniel 14-165;

84; Hogg 14-165; 85; Daniel 14-165;

86; Hogg 14-165; 87; Daniel 14-165;

88; Hogg 14-165; 89; Daniel 14-165;

90; Hogg 14-165; 91; Daniel 14-165;

92; Hogg 14-165; 93; Daniel 14-165;

94; Hogg 14-165; 95; Daniel 14-165;

96; Hogg 14-165; 97; Daniel 14-165;

98; Hogg 14-165; 99; Daniel 14-165;

100; Hogg 14-165; 101; Daniel 14-165;

102; Hogg 14-165; 103; Daniel 14-165;

104; Hogg 14-165; 105; Daniel 14-165;

106; Hogg 14-165; 107; Daniel 14-165;

108; Hogg 14-165; 109; Daniel 14-165;

110; Hogg 14-165; 111; Daniel 14-165;

112; Hogg 14-165; 113; Daniel 14-165;

114; Hogg 14-165; 115; Daniel 14-165;

116; Hogg 14-165; 117; Daniel 14-165;

118; Hogg 14-165; 119; Daniel 14-165;

120; Hogg 14-165; 121; Daniel 14-165;

122; Hogg 14-165; 123; Daniel 14-165;

124; Hogg 14-165; 125; Daniel 14-165;

126; Hogg 14-165; 127; Daniel 14-165;

128; Hogg 14-165; 129; Daniel 14-165;

130; Hogg 14-165; 131; Daniel 14-165;

132; Hogg 14-165; 133; Daniel 14-165;

134; Hogg 14-165; 135; Daniel 14-165;

136; Hogg 14-165; 137; Daniel 14-165;

138; Hogg 14-165; 139; Daniel 14-165;

140; Hogg 14-165; 141; Daniel 14-165;

142; Hogg 14-165; 143; Daniel 14-165;

144; Hogg 14-165; 145; Daniel 14-165;

146; Hogg 14-165; 147; Daniel 14-165;

148; Hogg 14-165; 149; Daniel 14-165;

150; Hogg 14-165; 151; Daniel 14-165;

152; Hogg 14-165; 153; Daniel 14-165;

154; Hogg 14-165; 155; Daniel 14-165;

156; Hogg 14-165; 157; Daniel 14-165;

158; Hogg 14-165; 159; Daniel 14-165;

160; Hogg 14-165; 161; Daniel 14-165;

162; Hogg 14-165; 163; Daniel 14-165;

164; Hogg 14-165; 165; Daniel 14-165;

166; Hogg 14-165; 167; Daniel 14-165;

168; Hogg 14-165; 169; Daniel 14-165;

170; Hogg 14-165; 171; Daniel 14-165;

172; Hogg 14-165; 173; Daniel 14-165;

174; Hogg 14-165; 175; Daniel 14-165;

176; Hogg 14-165; 177; Daniel 14-165;

178; Hogg 14-165; 179; Daniel 14-165;

180; Hogg 14-165; 181; Daniel 14-165;

182; Hogg 14-165; 183; Daniel 14-165;

184; Hogg 14-165; 185; Daniel 14-165;

186; Hogg 14-165; 187; Daniel 14-165;

188; Hogg 14-165; 189; Daniel 14-165;

190; Hogg 14-165; 191; Daniel 14-165;

192; Hogg 14-165; 193; Daniel 14-165;

194; Hogg 14-165; 195; Daniel 14-165;

196; Hogg 14-165; 197; Daniel 14-165;

198; Hogg 14-165; 199; Daniel 14-165;

200; Hogg 14-165; 201; Daniel 14-165;

202; Hogg 14-165; 203; Daniel 14-165;

204; Hogg 14-165; 205; Daniel 14-165;

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David Miller on the keel controversy that does not quite measure up

Americans run adrift in murky water

With only one day and two half-course races remaining in the elimination series preliminary round to produce a challenger in the America's Cup at Newport, Rhode Island, that historic competition is living up to its reputation for controversy. The New York Yacht Club (NYYC), if they cannot find a rule to snooker the opposition, are prepared to invent one and the Brits once again cannot seemingly sweep up their minds who shall be chiefs and who Indians.

The former situation finds the British firmly aligned behind the Australians in calling the Americans cads while the latter has the more neutral and objective Americans wondering how we ever got ourselves organized enough to win the war (the one where they were on our side). In between the two controversies Peter de Savary's quiet smile of optimism remains as wide as Rhode Island Sound.

The carefully stage-managed yet none the less clumsy release of a private letter from the commodore of the New York YC attempting to discredit the legality of the design of Australia II, emphatic leader of the elimination series so far, if not actually to have her disqualified because of her innovative keel, clearly demonstrates the anxiety of the Americans that they may, after 130 years, finally surrender the trophy which is worth many millions to US yachting in general and the folk of Newport in particular.

The fact that the six other challenging syndicates have unanimously supported the legitimacy of Australia II, thereby putting the ball firmly back in the American court, does not by any means indicate that the affair is over. The letter's existence has been known for three weeks. It was the evident disjunction of any of the challenging syndicates - who had everything to gain from Australia II's disqualification - to react to the letter which provoked the



Whose hand on the helm? The crew are split 50-50 on Crebbin (left) and Pattison

Americans into making it public.

A member of one of the rival syndicates said yesterday: "The New York Yacht Club have now got a problem - where do they cause difficulty next? I would say the next area they will turn their attention to on the regulations will be masts, and then sails. If they open that particular door the issue doesn't bear thinking about. Most of the sails, for instance, on the Italian boat Azurra are made by North.

They are said to be designed by an Italian, but to many people look as if they are by the same designer as those on Tom Blackaller's Defender (Blackaller is one of the three candidates to skipper the American defender).

"Most of us believe the original decision of the measurement committee that Australia II is legal is perfectly reliable, that one can depend on them being totally down the line."

Warren Jones, the executive director of the Australia II syndicate said yesterday: "The New York Yacht Club have

now got a problem - where do they cause difficulty next? I would say the next area they will turn their attention to on the regulations will be masts, and then sails. If they open that particular door the issue doesn't bear thinking about. Most of the sails, for instance, on the Italian boat Azurra are made by North.

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"Most of us believe the original decision of the measurement committee that Australia II is legal is perfectly reliable, that one can depend on them being totally down the line."

Newport, Rhode Island (AFP) - The only race among the America's Cup challengers on Monday was the postponed meeting between France 3 and the Australian yacht, Challenge XII, which finished with a 54-second advantage, but remains in fifth place.

Challenge XII's position (from yesterday's race): 1. Australia II 16.88; 2. Azurra (GB) 11.23; 3. Victory '83 (GB) 10.44; 4. Canada I 8.72; 5. Challenge 12 (Aus) 8.60; 6. France 3 8.12; 7. Avimare (Aus) 8.06.

RACING

Noalcoholic takes another dip at Deauville

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Ask anyone who was at Goodwood last week which was the most heart-warming performance of the meeting and many would reply Soho's victory in the King George Stakes because she made so many friends last year and it was good to see her back in the winner's enclosure again, surrounded by her extremely sporting connections.

But for my money the most stirring effort of all was Noalcoholic's victory in the Sussex Stakes. For that was from the word go in a group cup championship event. By finishing so comfortably from start to finish at the breeders' trials, Soho Noalcoholic not only exposed the current classic crop for what they are but also established a new track record.

Now, with one group One race in the bag his trainer, Gavin Pritchard-Gordon, is thirsting after another, the Prix Jacques Le Marois at Deauville, 11 days, time.

Yesterday, Pritchard-Gordon said that Noalcoholic had taken his Goodwood race extremely well, so much so that anyone looking at him now would not even realise that he had a race a week ago, let alone a hard, record-breaking one.

Last year Noalcoholic finished fifth in the rich Deauville event, but added interest is the fact that all of

Pritchard-Gordon is of the opinion that he is better now than he was then and that the opposition this time will not be so strong.

Victories in the Prix MESSidor at Maisons Laffite, the Lockinge Stakes at Newbury and the Newmarket Handicap at Newmarket have given Noalcoholic to every bit as effective racing over a straight mile as he was nipping around Goodwood's right-handed dog leg last Wednesday. So Deauville's straight should be no bother.

Sadly, for European breeders, it is still Noalcoholic's American owner, William du Pont, who can stand his horse ultimately in Australia. But Pritchard-Gordon said that du Pont might now be persuaded to let European breeders have the opportunity of using his stallion in the straight-line stakes because three year-olds and older horses Dawn River looks too close to Wiveton in today's race.

Joe Mercer, Wiveton's rider, has a good chance of winning two of the other races on the course's specialist's Sky Jump (2.30) and Centurion (4.0).

Wiveton's victories have been gained on left-handed courses. Dawn River, who won at Brighton as a two-year-old, will be a threat now that Guy Harwood's stable has struck form, and our racing in the straight-line stakes because three year-olds and older horses Dawn River looks too close to Wiveton in today's race.

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Stoute's other fancied runner there Bold Mover may be thwarted in the Motorway handicap by Flight of Time, especially now that Barry Hills' stable is in such irresistible form.

Similarly, Mark Savvy has not sent Crested Lark on the straight journey from Lambourn to Ayr for the Entertainer Handicap just for the benefit of his health. Crested Lark has been there before and brought home the bacon. Following a well deserved win at Salisbury last month, he is fancied to succeed again.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Lee

BBC 1

10 **Cosfax** AM. News headlines, weather, travel and sports information, as a taster for the round-the-clock television service.

13 **Broadcast Times** Frank Bough and Selina Scott ease us into the News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 with headlines on the hour; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15; morning papers reviewed at 7.32 and 8.05; **Claire Raynes's agony advice** between 8.30 and 8.45; **Glyn Christian** the cook between 8.45 and 9.00.

09 **Blue Peter** **Guess Silver:** Highlights of the 1970 Mexican expedition.

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TV-AM

8.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Martin Whistwright, with news and weather at 8.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 with headlines on the hour; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15; morning papers reviewed at 7.32 and 8.05; **Claire Raynes's agony advice** between 8.30 and 8.45; **Glyn Christian** the cook between 8.45 and 9.00.

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Murray plea on FT strike today

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, will today make a personal plea to the leaders of the National Graphical Association for a return to work at the strike-bound *Financial Times*.

Mr Murray is due to go to Bedford to confront the executive of the NGA, the union at the centre of the nine-week stoppage, which is threatened with expulsion from the TUC.

He will tell them that not only is his personal reputation at stake, but also the image of the labour movement.

Mr Murray underwrote an independent mediator's report which the union said that it would "respect". But the document endorsed the management's offer of £304-a-week for the 24 machine minders at the centre of the dispute, and the union refused to accept it.

The TUC general council last week formally advised the NGA to resume work and the union's national council is today discussing its response.

Mr Murray will tell the print union leaders that, if they do not accept the peace formula, they will probably be expelled from the movement tomorrow by the general council of the TUC.

NGA sources were yesterday predicting that Mr Murray's personal plea will be of no avail and that the union is already looking to the full TUC Congress next month to reverse any general council decision to expel it.

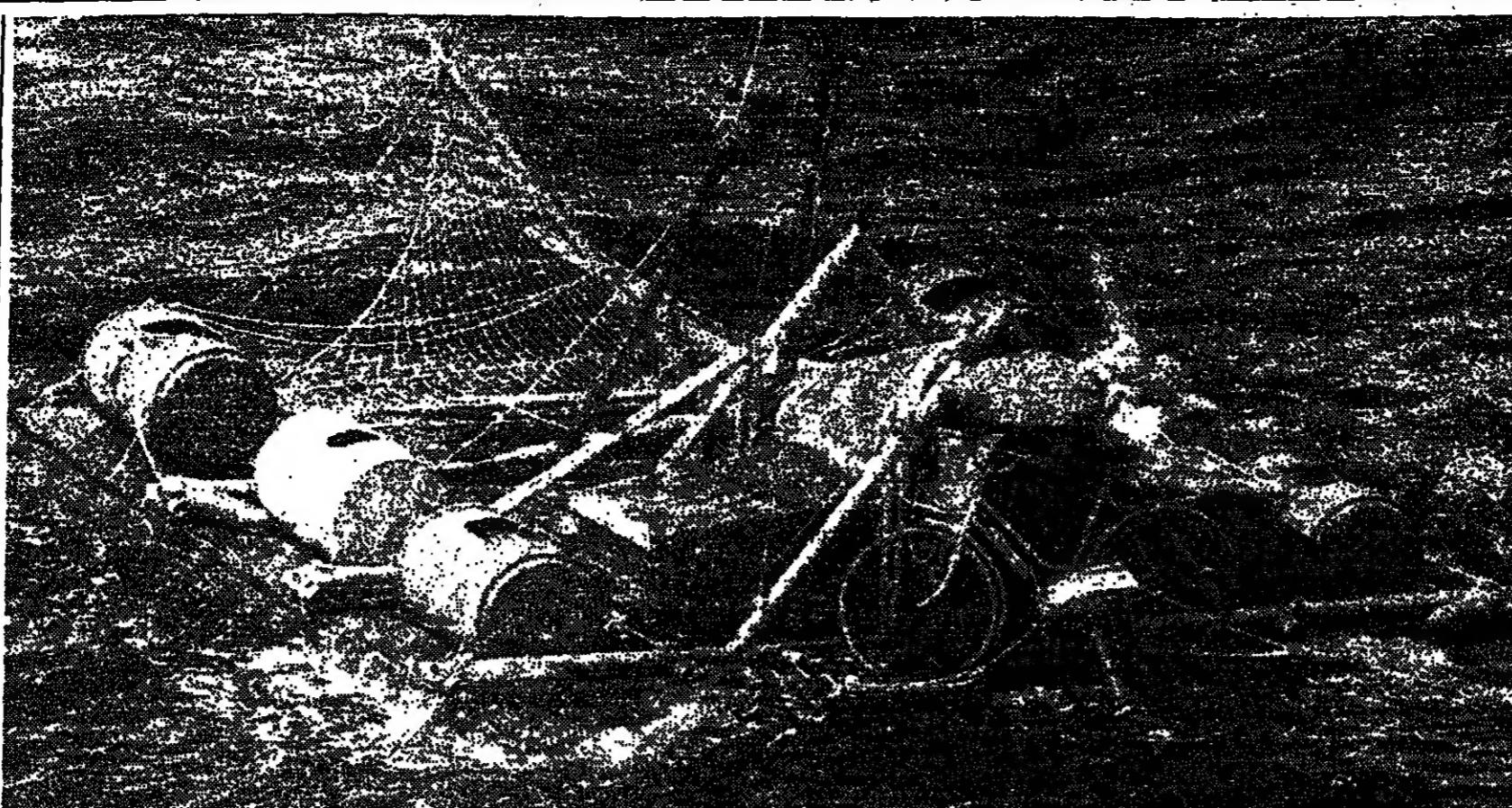
Meanwhile, the company's plans to produce the normal European edition of the paper in Frankfurt without the NGA have gained little support.

Mr William Keys, general secretary of Sogat '82, a rival print union, says the TUC would have to add to its expulsion order a recommendation that the other unions cooperate with the management's plans.

Even then the idea would have to be considered in the light of the NGA's threat that it would "close Fleet Street" if other workers broke the strike.

Mr Alan Hare, FT chairman and chief executive, said that if there was no agreement to produce a non-NGA paper by the end of this week, there would be lay-offs.

Steadying management's hand, page 2



A raft made of six oil drums with a bicycle lashed to its makeshift deck in the Channel off Brixham yesterday on its way from Germany to Portugal. It was manned by Herr Gunter Meisel of Freiburg, who told a concerned Royal Navy boarding party that he was fit and needed only cigarettes.

Dinosaur is found on cliffside

Continued from page 1

away in a day or two unless someone is there to find them."

Dr Norman said that there was concern about the long-term future of the fossilized dinosaur.

"The University Museum at Stuttgart in West Germany has a large fund for buying foreign fossils and it is possible it would be prepared to offer a lot of money for a dinosaur like this — many thousands of pounds."

He had told Mr Chase that the Oxford museum would buy the Iguanodon and display it. "We can only offer him £900 by comparison to the big guns of Stuttgart."

"It is so important that we would put it on display here. If it went to Stuttgart it would just be stuck in a drawer and conserved to be available for research. We are hoping to persuade Nick that to have £900 and have it displayed is worth more than having it disappear to Stuttgart."

Some British fossil collectors were already said to have sold parts of collections to the West Germans, he said.

Fossil hunter on the dole makes find of a lifetime

By a Staff Reporter

The discovery of the Iguanodon came about in the simplest of ways when Mr Nicholas Chase was strolling along an Isle of Wight beach.

He noticed what looked like a bone protruding from part of the cliff face which had hammering away with chisels

collapsed. Moments later, he was holding part of the back of an animal which died about 120 million years ago.

The discovery led to a substantial excavation and reassembling exercise during which Mr Chase spent hours

and glueing bits together like a jigsaw. The result is a collection of bones which could add valuable scientific insight into the habits and lifestyle of some of man's most ancient ancestors.

Mr Chase is a typical fossil hunter, quiet and shy, who likes

nothing better than to bury himself in the world of years ago and ponder what life might have been in an earlier age.

He opted for that particular branch of palaeontology two years ago. Before that, his hobby experiments had taken him to astronomy.

Mr Chase left East Anglia University two years ago with nothing to look forward to but unemployment. Today life is different with the knowledge of his find and the possibility that he may soon have a job. But there are still two problems confronting him.

The first is that the skeleton of the dinosaur is not complete, the remaining bones could be lying on the beach at the whim of the tide or the attention of amateur palaeontologists.

He says that he has not been able to carry on his work this summer because of the number of tourists, and fears that if the site is publicized the collection will be put at risk.

The second problem is what to do with his find and whether to accept any money for it.

Dr William Ball, Keeper of Palaeontology at the Natural History Museum, said last night that if the dinosaur had been found on the beach he would consider the finder to be the owner.

Coe says illness may end his career

Continued from page 1

feeling so tired that he can hardly climb the stairs, that it is difficult for him to know whether he is feeling "normal" or actually unwell.

But when on Sunday he ran the perfectly judged 800 and made his familiar attack on the final bend, only to finish fourth, and looking as if he were running in soft sand, then the full force of his private nightmare could no longer be ignored. The truth was, as in the European championships in Athens last year, that his body had lost the ability to reproduce past extravagances, and had no hope of recovering in time for Helsinki.

"I feel very upset", he said. "As far as the 800 metres goes, the game is up. Helsinki would have been my swansong."

"I have been obliged to walk away from an event which I did not believe I had yet fully explored, and I believe that when fit, I have still reached nowhere near my potential over 1,500 metres."

The other hurt has been the behaviour of some of those once regarded as friends, who, hours before the announcements of his illness became public, were denigrating him as a has-been.

Looking forward to the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, Coe said: "Whether I would run the 1,500 or the 5,000 metres would all depend on what the specialists have to say, what they consider might be the body's reaction to moving up to the endurance demands of the longer race. We will just have to wait and see."

"For the moment, all they will say is that when I come out at the end of this week I must cut back on the tennis!"

It will be a tragedy if we have seen the best of Sebastian Coe already, for he is only 26 and should be in his prime, as Peter Snell was when he did the Olympic double in 1964. But Coe has been running a cricket pitch length faster than Snell and there is no knowing what that effort has done to scuff a frame. Those who have been thrilled by all that has gone before must now wish him well.

Argentine boats stopped

Buenos Aires (Reuter) — Two Argentine fishing boats were intercepted by a British frigate near the Falkland Islands and forced to leave the 150-mile exclusion zone, a Buenos Aires radio station reported yesterday.

Dr William Ball, Keeper of Palaeontology at the Natural History Museum, said last night that if the dinosaur had been found on the beach he would consider the finder to be the owner.

Radio Continental broadcast a radio-telephone interview with the captain of the Argentine factory ship Riberas Vasca, who said his vessel and another Argentine fishing boat were stopped 10 miles south-west of

the Falklands on Monday.

Señor Roberto Denna said the motivation for going so close to the Falklands had been political. "We made our little contribution to (Argentine) sovereignty," he said.

According to Señor Denna, his ship and the Argentine fishing boat Arcos joined a fleet of 40 Polish, Soviet and Japanese boats fishing near the Southern entrance to Falkland Sound.

Weather

A ridge of high pressure will build over Britain. Frontal troughs will move E across N Ireland and Scotland.

London, SE, central S, E England, East Anglia, Midlands, Channel Islands. Dry, sunny periods; wind variable becoming mainly SW, light or moderate; max temp 18 to 20°C (64 to 68°F).

SW, central N England, S Wales. Mainly dry, cloudy at times; wind mainly SW, moderate, locally fresh; max temp 17 to 19°C (63 to 64°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland. Cloudy, occasional rain, becoming brighter for a time; wind mainly SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 16 to 18°C (61 to 64°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen. Cloud thickening a little in places; rain, becoming brighter; wind mainly SW, moderate, increasing; max temp 17 to 18°C (63 or 64°F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth. Cloudy, rain at times, becoming brighter; wind S, veering SW or W, fresh; max temp 17 to 19°C (63 or 64°F).

NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Crinan. Shallow. Cloudy, rain, becoming brighter; wind S, veering W, fresh or strong; max temp 15 to 16°C (59 to 61°F).

Cardiff, Bristol, Gloucester. Cloudy, rain at times; wind mainly SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 17 to 18°C (63 or 64°F).

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